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SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Battle on Tuesday!

ADVANTAGE WITH FRENCH!

Great Loss Admitted!

THE PREVIOUS BATTLES!

No Reliable News!

GREAT SECRESY ENFORCED!

Prussians Likely Foiled!

ENORMOUS LOSSES REPORTED!

The French Gaining Time!

NO GREAT BATTLE PROBABLE FOR SOME DAYS.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW LEVIES!

The Emperor at Chalons!

GREAT DISORDER THERE!

EMPRESS PREPARING TO DEPART!

Strasburg Garrison Repulsed!

UPRISINGS IN SPAIN AND ITALY.

The Blockade of German Ports Officially Announced!

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEETS!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

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The new French army will be under the sole command of Marshal Bazaine, and will co-operate with the Army of the Rhine, by which it is ready to be supported. Marshal MacMahon reached Chalons Sur Marne on Sunday.

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There is no doubt that hard fighting has been going on since Saturday, the French have been engaged in a great and strategetical movement, involving a series of engagements. As the operations are going on in a place where communication is very difficult, the telegraph wires having been cut, news has since been necessarily forced to depend on couriers. There was greatly agitated all night long. Great crowds surrounded the Ministry of Interior and other buildings where news is posted. Many rumors are circulated, but without official advices they cannot be traced.

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FRENCH OFFICIALS IN LONDON.

Count Bernstorff and Prince Murat, Marshal MacMahon's Aid-de-Camp, have had an interview with Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone at Walmer Castle, Kent. Prince Murat returned to Paris after the interview, on his way to the headquarters of the Prussian Chief. Benedetti, the late French Minister at Berlin, accompanied the Prince on his departure.

A messenger from the Foreign Office has visited London and returned to Paris.

SCATTERING REPORTS.

LONDON, August 17.—The growing unpopularity of the Emperor at Paris is altogether the result of his absence from the capital and leaving it to the command of military experts. The following from the Telegraph has been put in the rear of the Prussians:

Fighting seems to be good for a week without a decisive engagement.

The French are ready to fight till the end.

If the Prussians approach Paris, a revolution is inevitable.

The fate of the Emperor now knows how grossly he has been misled as to the war establishment, and how public money has been squandered. It has been an economy since war was declared. The Sentinel on Saturday passed the French fleet blockading the Elbe without molestation. She, however, slipped the British ensign, to which the French fleet replied by hoisting and dipping the French ensign. The French blockading squadron consists of ten large iron clads, nine of which are anchored in a row southwest of Heligoland, and one of them, a paddle wheel steamer, is cruising in the roadstead. News of their approach was taken to Hamburg on Friday afternoon by a Norwegian vessel. The Hamburg authorities at once ordered a lighter with torpedoes, which had been lying in readiness, to go down the river to Cuxhaven and await orders. They also dispatched two fast steamers to the Cuxhaven and Heligoland, to the mouth of the Elbe to reconnoitre.

The Sentinel met these vessels Saturday morning south of Heligoland, steaming as fast as possible for Hamburg. After the news had passed the fleet a French cruiser was overhauling a screw collier bound inward. Great activity was apparent on the decks of iron clads, but the Sentinel could not be discovered whether the moving forms were soldiers or sailors.

The steamer Haswell while on the passage from Hamburg for Sunderland was boarded by a French iron clad near Elbe. She paid no attention and kept on her course, when the Frenchman gave a shot and fired a second shot which induced her to show the English colors and heave to. She was then boarded by a French officer, who, after examining her papers, suffered her to proceed.

The Prussian loan of forty million thalers is announced to be full.

The French government has issued a notification that all peacefully disposed natives of France, residing in Prussia in Europe may do so, on condition of taking out permits of residence.

DECISIVE BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT AT CHALONS.

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GERMANY IN A STARVING CONDITION.

Correspondents of various London papers confirm the reports previously published that the French army enforced the last conflict in a starving condition.

AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The blockade of the German ports having been established, Austria is permitted by the Russian Government to pass merchandize duty free through the port of Riga. The name of the consignee is required to be shown on bills of lading.

PRUSSIANS GENERALLY NOT ORDERED FROM PARIS.

Official information is received that the French government has not ordered the general removal of Prussians from Paris. About one hundred and fifty were required to leave for a violation of the privilege of domicile, but unfriendly demonstrations against the French.

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LONDON, August 17.—The steamer Sentinel, belonging to the Tyne Steamship Company, has arrived in the Tyne with a general cargo from a German port. This is the tenth trip made by this steamer since the hostility since war was declared. The Sentinel on Saturday passed the French fleet blockading the Elbe without molestation. She, however, slipped the British ensign, to which the French fleet replied by hoisting and dipping the French ensign. The French blockading squadron consists of ten large iron clads, nine of which are anchored in a row southwest of Heligoland, and one of them, a paddle wheel steamer, is cruising in the roadstead. News of their approach was taken to Hamburg on Friday afternoon by a Norwegian vessel. The Hamburg authorities at once ordered a lighter with torpedoes, which had been lying in readiness, to go down the river to Cuxhaven and await orders. They also dispatched two fast steamers to the Cuxhaven and Heligoland, to the mouth of the Elbe to reconnoitre.

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THE BATTLE AT WOERTH.

ACCOUNT BY A CORRESPONDENT.

A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from the headquarters of the Crown Prince, sends an account of the battle of Woerth.

The swift and skilful movement against Weissenburg, resulting in the complete success of our arms, was but a foretaste of the storm which burst around the battle-field of Alsace. On the second day after Weissenburg came the battle of Woerth, and the Crown Prince gained a great victory over the able General in the French army. It is admitted the French fought with reckless courage, and that they inflicted heavy losses on their opponents, but the fact of this hard fighting, and of this heavy loss, shows how serious a defeat was sustained by MacMahon. Immediately after the field while the dead still lay unburied on the trampled ground, and could form a good idea how the fight had gone, I rode over the ground which remained. Woerth is at the bottom of a fertile valley, between two ridges of cultivated ground. There is no quantity of wooded land in the neighborhood, and especially behind the French position. On the western side of the valley there is a strip of forest which forms a cover for retreating troops. The little river Breeden, not big enough in summer time to float a skiff, flows through the village, and the high road comes winding down towards the village on the eastern side of the valley, flanked by trees. Here was the Prussians' position, stretching far to the right and left. Along this road were heaped up spiked helmets to be seen and cart loads of needle guns collected under the trees at a distance. The French musketry are had told more heavily than the Prussian, and I heard that the French artillery had been very well served, but though the burying parties were busy with the German dead on this eastern side of Woerth, there was more than an exchange of slaughterous work on the western side where the Prussians and Bavarians had pushed forward in strong force and their fire had told fearfully upon the French. The high spirit and rigid discipline of one army had been more than a match for the desperate resistance of the other. Whole companies of Frenchmen had been mowed down in their wild attempts to check the enemy's advance. It had been a tolerably equal fight in some places, for the ground was strewn with German dead, but more and more Frenchmen had fallen in proportion. The black Turcos and wide trowsered Zouaves lay thick at many points and the Curassier's had suffered much. There were steel breastplates and brass helmets scattered thickly on the line of retreat, while dead horses in all directions might be counted by hundreds, and so westward through the wood went traces of increasing disaster, officers and men lying where they had fallen, some of them in quiet, shady nooks, as though they were pinched sleep, and pools of blood where the wounded lay had been found. Knapsacks, rifles and overcoats were thrown away in flight or left by the wounded on the field. Then came the spot where the French had rallied, and where the dead of both sides lay thick. Turcos might be seen who had clearly fought to the last, and tried to fire their pieces as they lay. Frenchmen of the line regiments had grave and there fallen in numbers, as though having halted and faced about in regular order. But the aspect of the fields beyond the woods seemed to indicate a hasty retreat. Wagons were overturned, baggage thrown out upon the roadside, and many knapsacks were to be seen.

No one who had passed over that battle ground of Woerth when I did could have failed to realize what great disaster could have befallen the French army. Though at a time when most of the wounded had been removed, on so large a scale of ground it would have been impossible to judge of the exact loss sustained. However, I see no reason to dissent from official reports of the man side, which gives about 10,000 Frenchmen and 7,000 Germans *hors du combat*, and about 5,000 prisoners taken by the victors, 1,000 in battle and 3,000 more in pursuit. These losses, with the further loss of cannon and colors, made the work as evil day for France. Well might the wounded Germans raise themselves to cheer the Crown Prince as he passed, and cry that Germany was safe.

There was a fierce attack on both sides, it being hard to say which party began, and gradually as the German fine pressed round upon their opponent's line of retreat, the French were forced to make so hasty a retrograde movement, that the retreat became very nearly a rout. The needle gun proved itself fully equal to the Chassepot, and something more, so at least say the German soldiers, with apparently good faith. Then, moreover, the Prussians knew their weapon better, having long been accustomed to it, and the Crown Prince knew it so well as to make the most of the deadly fire of his infantry. But we must not forget that the French showed under likewise, and the scale was turned for the Germans by their steadiness in firing. We see the glorious results which Germany is reaping from her careful preparation.

The prisoners were assembled near the first station of the Landau railway through Weissenburg. I could see many Turcos and Zouaves among them, though the greater part were soldiers of the line. There were no signs of laughter to be heard from among them, and the few that were occupying themselves with picking fruit in the trees that they had climbed, and not a very lively air Frenchmen in such a position as fruit picking. The Germans and Frenchmen mingled, with such opposite feelings, at this time in their heads, all the while sat or lay quietly side by side as if they were all old comrades.

Other Cable Dispatches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LONDON, August 17.—The exhibition of 1851, in this city, will not be postponed on account of the war.

Wallenborg, an officer of the Bank of Stockholm, and late member of the international conference for fixing a uniform standard of coins, weights and measures, has written a letter advising the adoption of the twenty-five franc piece, with a fixed alloy of one-tenth as the monetary unit.

There was much disorder at a political meeting in Dublin, yesterday, but no violence. Mitchell, formerly Attorney General of Ireland, is dead.

The press urge the government to take action on the petition of Liverpool for harbor defenses.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that peace with Paraguay has been formally proclaimed.

AUSTRIA

PAPAL NUNCIO RECALLED.

VIENNA, August 17.—In consequence of the abolition of the Concordat, the Papal Nuncio has been recalled.

The *Abendblatt* denies the correctness of the statement in the London *Times* in regard to the friendly attitude of Baron Beust towards the French pretender, and it positively contradicts the *Times'* report that the Austrian Premier had offered to form a treaty of alliance with France.

SPAIN.

AMNESTY ABSOLUTE—CUBAN SITUATION.

MADRID, August 17.—The Spanish amnesty is absolute. All pending proceedings against political offenders are quashed. The Spanish Secretary of the American Legation, has gone to Washington to adjust questions arising from the Cuban situation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 17—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. United States 6-20s, 87¾; 65s, 87; 67s, 86; 10-40s, 83¾. Frankfort bonds opened buoyant at 91. Erie 19¾. Illinois Central, 89¾. Atlantic & Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 12¾d.; do. Orleans 12¾d.; sales 15,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 5d@10s 9d; red western No. 2 spring 9s 6d; winter 9s 10d@10s 2d; red southern 9s 7d@9s 9d. Corn 29s 6d@29s 9d. Peas 39s. Pork 108s. Beef 110s. Lard 59s. Cheese 60s. Tallow 43s for Continental and 46s for short ribs. Tallow 43s 9d.

LONDON, August 17.—Tallow 43s 3d; declining. Linseed Oil dull at 31s 6d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 17.—In the Labor Union this morning committees were announced on Ways and Means and Organization. The resolution offered yesterday in relation to Cherokee Lands was taken up, debated at length and adopted. A resolution repudiating the doctrine of the repudiation of the national debt was offered and debated at length.

At two o'clock Mr. McGuire, of Missouri, submitted a minority report on the President's Address, declaring for free homesteads to every American citizen, which he cannot be deprived of by any one's own act or by Congress. Laid on the table.

The question recurred on the adoption of the report.

Mr. Troup, of New York, was opposed to that portion of the report recommending the printing of twenty thousand copies of the President's address, until the means had been provided to pay for the work. The gentlemen who had spoken in favor of the adoption of this kind with an empty treasury. He was also opposed to that portion of the report against the importation and immigration must be clearly stated.

Mr. Lane, of California, was in favor of the report and against both the importation and immigration of the Chinese.

Mr. Mehan, of Illinois, spoke against coolie importation and immigration. The Chinamen could never become citizens of the United States like other immigrants. From his very nature he was unfitted for citizenship. In spite of all Christianizing influences that could be brought to bear, and his introduction in the workshops of the country could only result in the degradation of labor.

After several other delegates had delivered their views, Mr. Sylvis moved to postpone the further discussion of the question until the report of the Committee on Coolie Labor was submitted.

The majority report on the President's address was then adopted.

Mrs. Dickey, submitted resolutions endorsing the action of the Labor Congress during the past year, demanding for failing to carry out the platform adopted by the three parties of this Congress receive, and asking the members of the Convention and working men of the country to help open the avenues of industry now closed to women. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Daniel Defrees, introduced resolutions declaring for United States legal tender money; demanding the immediate relief of all internal revenue taxation, save on whisky, which was to be increased one-fifth; asking for the repeal of duties on coffee, tea, dye stuffs, spices, articles in common use not grown or manufactured, and that the duties for revenue should be laid on luxuries and on other commodities, the result of which labor in foreign countries, in order to secure definite protection to free, self-governed American labor in our own market.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, introduced resolutions condemning coolie slave traffic, and asking the abrogation of the treaty between the United States and China; also opposing the taxation of tilled lands and imposing taxation on all lands owned by monopolies and not cultivated.

Mr. Higgins offered resolutions favoring legislation to foster and encourage American industry, diversify domestic employments and develope the resources of the country.

Mr. Sylvis, of New York, introduced a resolution declaring that the National Labor Union accedes to and affiliates with the International Workingmen's Association, and that because of emigration the labor exchanges should be under the control of the National Labor Union.

Mr. Haller, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution touching the land question.

The resolutions generally were referred to appropriate committees.

The President appointed as the Committee on Public Lands, in connection with the Committee on Platform, Messrs. C. A. Merrill, Wm. Clark, E. J. Peter.

Opening of Kansas Pacific Railroad—Grand Excursion.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The Kansas Pacific Railway will be open for regular business September first. The completion of this new route to the Pacific will be celebrated by an excursion to Denver, leaving here Tuesday, August 30. The party will number about one hundred and be composed of the chief officers of connecting railroads, proprietors or chief editors of some of the leading journals of the country and members of the Congressional Committee on Pacific Railroads. The train will consist of Pullman's finest cars, three passenger cars, and everything will be done to insure the comfort and convenience of the guests. The trip will occupy ten or twelve days, and will embrace a buffalo hunt at or near Fort Hayes, Kansas, a visit to Cheyenne and three days sojourn in the mountains west of Denver.

The Military Arrests in North Carolina

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, August 17.—Saturday night Col. Kirk, leaving one hundred men at Yanceyville, came to the company shops with all the Alamance and Caswell prisoners, where he remained till Sunday night, when he again departed for Graham, three miles distant, where he arrived at 2 o'clock A. M., editor of the *Sentinel*, Sheriff Griffith and Wiley, of Caswell, who with others are now in the Court House at Graham since their removal there, were taken out of the court house by Kirk's men, and locked up in dungeon-cells of the county jail. The United States Marshal will tomorrow bring the prisoners, arrested by order of Gen. Canby, before Judge Brooks, at Salisbury. It is stated that Gov. Brooks intends giving the parties a fair investigation, and will not allow the presence of Holden's State troops at Salisbury to intimidate the parties or the people. It is stated Governor Holden is endeavoring to get Judge Pearson to come to Raleigh and try those for whom he issued writs. In this event he will not surrender at once the prisoners to Brooks. Pearson, however, declared his power was exhausted before the writs were served by Kirk, and it is said Brooks will demand all the prisoners, regardless of person.

News From Mexico.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, August 17.—Advices from Mexico to the 11th state that the wife of Juarez is dying. The trial of Negrete is slowly progressing. The government is bankrupt. Romero will probably be Minister to Washington, and Mariscal succeed him in the Cabinet. There is a strong opposition forming to the Tehuantepec concession. Cardenas' brother and some other revolutionists have been executed.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 17.—As yet the market continues rather quiet, especially for most kinds of staple cotton, but prices are nevertheless well round. Print cloths are firm. Whittenton A stripes which are reduced from 20 to 17½c. do 88 from 16 to 15½c, and do C from 14 to 13½c. Cotton bags more active; Wiquate Ontario A. 46c; H. 46c; and C. 52c. Cotton duck also in active request: 53 and 55c for No. 1 and 10 Woodberry and Druid.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—Flour dull; superfine $5.25; double extra $6 treble extra $6.75. Corn lower; mixed 90c; white 95c. Oats 62@65c. Hay $26. Pork $31.25. Bacon shoulders 15¼@15½c; clear rib 18@18½c. Sugar nominal. Molasses 50@75c. Whisky nominal. Coffee inactive: prime 17¾@18½c. Gold 12⅜@1.05.

Buffalo Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 17.—The cattle market opened active and prices advanced 50@75c for all kinds. The market closed firm at an advance; sales nearly 1,000 hd. of fair Kentucky and 250 Illinois at $5.50@6.25. Hogs very dull and declined 25c. Sheep nominal.

—Francisco Camprader, the eminent Spanish poet, died at Havana on Tuesday.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 140.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 17, 1870.

Members of the Stock Exchange to-day applied to Judge Barnard for the appointment of a Receiver to wind up the affairs of the concern, alleging that the remaining eighty members were endeavoring to sell the lease of the building and illegally divide the proceeds. The defendants declare they have no intention of dissolution on division. They only propose to seek a less expensive location for the Exchange.

The Brooklyn *Union* this evening alleges that Judge McCunn, on his recent departure for Ireland, left a heavy defalcation behind him, which will be likely to prevent his return to this country. The amount which he carried off is said to have been considerable and is being invested in real estate in Ireland. The Judge's property in this city is being quietly disposed of.

William Brady's distillery, in Brooklyn, and twelve thousand gallons of whisky were seized by revenue officers yesterday, and three others doing illicit business were recently closed.

The steamer Indus, of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow August 6th for New York, put back to Greenock on the 13th on account of an accident to machinery. She will depart on the 20th with the usual cargo. The passengers have already been forwarded on the Cumbria and Hibernian.

Joe Coburn, pugilist, was arrested this afternoon for grand larceny.

Counterfeits on the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city are plenty in this city and Brooklyn.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1870.

PROTECTION TO AMERICANS IN GERMANY.

The Secretary of the Navy, at the request of a number of American citizens residing in North Germany, ordered Admiral Gilsson to

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117@117¼

A CORRESPONDENT of more than ordinary intelligence, announced in the *Commercial* yesterday, that the bolting of the Independents from the Republican party is as the separation of the chaff from the pure wheat. Yes, verily so.

NEXT month California, Maine and Vermont vote; in October, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; in November, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

THE Republican Convention of Susquehanna county, held at Montrose last Monday, made the following nominations: For Congress, Wm. H. Jessup; for Representatives, E. B. Beardsley and Moses Caldwell; Prothonotary, G. R. Eldred; Commissioner, Edward Beebe; Auditor, Ames Nichols; Jury Commissioner, Charles Sprout.

THE New York *Standard* deserves credit for discovering that the lamented Abraham Lincoln, occupied the place of First Consul of the United States, and that "if he had been a great soldier—if, in other words, he had been a man of great military genius, like Napoleon—there is no doubt we should have been submitted to the same test as France."

WHY SHOULD the Empress Eugenie ask the privilege of making her exit through Belgium, if she be compelled to quit Paris? There are many shorter routes to England which she might take and yet all the while remain in France till she reaches the sea coast. We take little stock in the truth of the announcement by the cable that she has made any such application.

NAPOLEON AND KING WILLIAM are both considerate husbands, and each desires to keep his good wife cheerful and happy. After last Sunday's battle at Metz both telegraphed to the partners of their joys and sorrows that victory had perched on their respective banners, and it is to be presumed that each of the royal wives enjoyed her tea thereafter and was filled with much thanksgiving.

VERILY time works wonders. Two years ago Richard Trevellyck, of Michigan, and Samuel Carey, of Ohio, were open and outspoken enemies to the black people and stoutly opposed their enfranchisement. Only a day or two ago they both sat in the Cincinnati Labor Convention side by side with colored delegates. Demagogues change in their policies but they are never in earnest in their principles.

IF ENGLAND has been invited to interfere as mediator or peace maker between France and Prussia, the request must have come from the French Minister. Napoleon in battle means to remain there to the end. He cannot desire a peace brought about peacefully. His chances are risked on war. His hopes for the retention of his crown are based on his successes in a prolonged sanguinary struggle. If they come not, but peace instead, then all his hopes are gone.

AT THE commencement of the war the French people were over confident in their military strength. A wealthy Parisian, Monsieur Thomas, representing the public feeling, offered a wager of $40,000 against $20,000 that Berlin would be occupied on Monday last by Napoleon and his troops. The bet was taken at Berlin. We presume the stakes have been awarded the Prussian and that M. Thomas, besides having cause to bewail the misfortunes of the French army, mourns the loss of the princely sum of ducats which he unwittingly passed into the hands of the Germans.

THE WAR NEWS is mixed. It is evident, however, that France has partially retrieved the laurels lost in engagements previous to last Sunday. Her forces have had a very decided victory near Verdun, and the Prussians have abandoned the prosecution of the march of invasion into France, falling back to secure a good position of defense. This victory means much for Napoleon; but a more brilliant one must follow before he is placed in the position from whence he started. He has lost more than he can possibly retrieve, even should the war last for years. A speedy peace is not to be desired by him now so much as a succession of victories, for in the latter only—and to be gained in a long war—rest his hopes for a restoration to popularity with his people.

IT WILL afford much gratification to the literary world to learn of the safety of Edmund About, whose disappearance from the French army line caused so much anxiety and speculation concerning his supposed fate. As an author and journalist he occupies a very high place, not only in the estimation of the French people, but likewise in that of the educated of all other countries. His pen has been at the service of the Empire since 1859, when his pamphlet on "The Roman Question" startled Europe with its bold opinions on the advisability of putting an end to the temporal power of the Pope inspired, as they were understood to be by the Emperor himself. The "New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860," were likewise understood as indirect utterances of Napoleon III., and in 1866 he continued his semi-official labors by drawing up a report of the Emperor's request, on the state of public opinion in France. "Ahmed the Fellah," his latest extensive contribution to literature, attracted much attention in the course of its appearance of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, affording, as it did, a graphic and interesting picture of the social organism of Egypt. As a journalist, M. About has been connected with the *Figaro* and the *Moniteur du Soir*, which latter journal, has retained him as its war correspondent.

NAPOLEON HAS succeeded admirably in one direction, but the success amounts to little in the cause of France. He has kept out of his lines all newspaper correspondents. The Bohemians have had no countenance whatever from him, and those who were so bold as to go to the front are finding their way back to Paris, as the treatment received while with the army was not even endurable by the metal faced correspondents. An agent of the New York *World*, in his last letter from Paris, thus paints his own experience and hardships:

I have thus far written as if from Paris, but really these notes are penned nearly a day's journey to the east of Paris, during an effort to get close to the French army. After starting, however, I found that there was little chance of success. The French and English newspaper men were all leaving Metz, declaring that they had many reasons for so doing. First, they got less news from so doing. First, they got less news there than they did at Paris; secondly, they were subjected to a surveillance which was based on the theory that they knew a great deal, whereas they knew nothing; and, thirdly, they were marked, spotted, pointed at, and even snubbed, their lack of any uniform having become an unpleasant distinction. This had been so for a day or two before the appearance of the Emperor at Metz; but after he had gone there, his first work was to inquire whether the defences against the press were perfect. He was informed (so I learn on good authority) that they were for the most part; but that several Parisian journals had caused their representatives to enlist; that it was believed that several officers in high position were actually in secret league with the said journals, and that thus far it had proved impossible to ascertain who they were. This information the Emperor received with "emotion." The consequence was such an investigation that the majority of correspondents left; and it is now understood that Metz is the very worst place possible for any non-combatant who wishes to see anything.

WILL IT BE A REPUBLIC?

It is reported that when Louis the Sixteenth received the intelligence that he was a King, with almost prophetic tongue, he exclaimed, "Oh! God! What a misfortune for me!" The French National Convention decreed in September, 1792, that royalty should be forever abolished in France, and that all public acts should be dated by the year of the French Republic, and after being arraigned and condemned by the same body, Louis was guillotined on the 21st of January, 1793. The history of the French Republic shows that they were not prepared for a constitutional form of government. This was admitted by Lafayette to Hon. Francis Allen of the United States. They neither had the religious nor intellectual culture necessary to fit them for a republican government. Those only are fit for it who are distinguished for their virtue and intelligence. Now the question is, have the French people any of these qualifications? That many of the people are virtuous and highly educated no one will deny, but that they possess all the elements necessary to constitute a republican government that will be permanent and fraught with blessings to the nation, few who have paid close attention to their history and present condition will admit.

It is true that as regards both religion and literature, the French people are not what they were in the days of Louis. Knowledge is more generally diffused among the masses, and religious habits are more extensively cultivated. Still, the general opinion of newspaper correspondents who have witnessed some of the scenes before Saarbruck, Weissenburg and other places is that the great lack in the French army is intelligence. The soldiers under the command of those brave and scientific warriors, Bazaine and MacMahon, seem to go it blind. They plunge into battle without seeming to have any object or design. The question is, are such a people prepared for a Republican form of government? Republics never made much progress in France, and we question very much if they will for a long time to come, owing to the very causes which we have specified.

It is very clear that Republican ideas are spreading wide and taking a deeper hold on the minds of thinking and intelligent people in the Old World. In Spain the popular mind is greatly agitated through the agency of the republican press. It is not likely that any new candidate for the Spanish crown will be proposed until the Franco-Prussian duel shall have been fought, and if it should result, as is generally believed both by trans-Atlantic and cis-Atlantic journalists it will, in the overthrow of the Napoleonic rule in France, and the establishment of a Republic, it is not unlikely that the Spaniards, who are becoming more and more liberalized in their notions, would imitate the example of their French neighbors.

It affords great pleasure to citizens of America to behold the progress that Republicanism is making in countries that have long been subject to royal and imperial oppression and tyranny, but we believe more of genuine puritanism must be infused into the French people before they become fully prepared to establish and successfully maintain a Republic. Constitutionally they are not fitted for a Republican government. It is true that in the First Republic the ordinary and respectful titles of Monsieur, Madame and Mademoiselle were abolished and the appellation of Citizen substituted in their stead, as being, according to their notions when republicanism rose to its highest rage, more suitable to the principles of liberty and equality, but that Republic was short lived, and it was soon succeeded by Imperial pomp and splendor to which the people do not seem to have had in reality any peculiar aversion. The French are given to gorgeousness and display, and have not, except as a remedy for existing evils, any deep rooted desire for the simplicity of Republican rule. Those who shouted *Vive la Republique*, when the executioner held up the dissevered head of Louis the Sixteenth, cried with equal enthusiasm, when Napoleon I. surrounded himself with all the pomp and circumstance of Imperial show, *Vive la Empereur*. The French are a people of circumstances, and have no very well defined ideas of civil rule. They cry long live the Republic to-day, and long live the Empire to-morrow.

But whatever may be the result, every day we are more and more confirmed in the belief that the fate of the present Emperor is sealed, but whether a Bourbon or an Orleanist shall succeed to the throne, or a Republican government shall be established we cannot pretend to say. Napoleon III. however, may close his reign as Louis XVI. commenced his, exclaiming, "Oh! God! What a misfortune for me!"

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

The North German *Correspondent* is up in arms against English neutrality—if such a thing can be said to exist. Inasmuch as our nation had experience of that same spirit of neutrality, we republish our German contemporary's remarks, to show a coincidence of feeling on the subject:

England is doing everything possible to give the French Emperor a whip to lash herself. England, while affecting neutrality, allows her territory to become the French base of operations against the coasts of North Germany. England has become a French arsenal and magazine, from which our enemies can draw any amount of cartridges, coals, and horses. We are indeed told, with cynical irony, that Germany can buy in the same market; but those who give this answer know perfectly well that it is untrue, when France can obtain all she wants from England by sea and this country cannot.

With this one-sided neutrality, with this gross violation of the good old English principle of "fair play," Germany is, and has reason to be, profoundly dissatisfied. Should the interests of English industry be alleged in defence, what have the English people to gain, we ask, by filling the pockets of a dozen of Birmingham manufacturers and Suffolk horse dealers, or Newcastle contractors, with blood stained gold? During the Crimean war Germany had to listen to the bitter remonstrances of England because she continued her *regular and legitimate* trade with Russia, what would England have said had we devoted the resources of a highly perfected industry, such as she herself possesses, to facilitate the invasion and devastation of her soil?

Let England do herself the justice to abandon a system of neutrality which is making her name a synonym for grasping cupidity and short-sighted covetousness.

and at once prohibit the exportation of horses, coal, ammunition and weapons. Let her, at the same time not forget that she herself, before the present year has expired, may have to expend millions of treasure and sacrifice thousands of lives, to reverse on the plains of Belgium, the victories she is at this moment aiding France to gain.

NIAGARA FALLS.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NIAGARA, August 11, 1870.

The Innocents are abroad. I don't mean the original innocents of Holy Land celebrity. They have returned and have remained at home ever since the Quaker City anchored off Boston Harbor. The innocents to whom I refer are Pittsburghers, and I call them innocents because their conduct clearly indicates that characteristic. They are six in number, and started from Pittsburgh on Monday evening for Buffalo, to see the races. And what racing they saw! An excellent track, one mile in length, and capable of admitting eight wagons abreast, was the scene of equestrian action. (How is that for high?) Horses, generically speaking, because there were some mares, from all parts of the United States, put in an appearance. (Any lawyer will explain this to the uninitiated—for a V.) The horses went and some won and some didn't, strange as it may seem, because they all intended to win, and the intention you know is taken for the act. I suppose that your readers will not be interested particularly in any one of the races, unless it be the one in which the Pittsburgh horse Bob was entered. Well, Bob won the first and second heats, and came within a neck of winning the third—and $4,000; but an unfortuitous event, *id est*, the superior swiftness of Kansas Chief, unfortunately prevented that achievement. Pittsburgh became excited, and the sage remarks made by those who, of course, knew all about it, were really exhilirating. If just one thing had been done, Bob would have won sure. If he had been permitted to inhale one more breath than the dust and highly perturbed state of everybody admitted, he would have won. The fact is, he labored too hard. He came within an ace of winning, but his labor told on him disastrously. He takes, however, $300—which is a profit of $280, the entrance fee of each of the thirteen being $100.

The innocents became weary of horse racing and yearned for more remarkable sights. The Falls of Niagara naturally suggested themselves as the best thing to satisfy this yearning. Thither we came, and took quarters at the Cataract House, which by the way is a first class hotel. A barette was secured, and away we went for what are very appropriately called The Rapids. What a terrific dashing of waters, what a beautiful scene! spray flying, waves rolling, waters rushing, din, commotion, a terrible confusion, and with all a deep, perpetual sound, like distant thunder, always present, and teaching one that the quietude of home is most remarkably contrasted by this grand exhibition of nature. We descended from the height to the level of the waters by means of an elevator, it required quite a perceptible time, though the elevator was not slow in its movements. From the verge to the water is two hundred and twenty-five feet, and the immense natural wall surrounding the rapids preserves this height, and is perpendicular. We next went to what is called the Whirlpool, where it is said there is an under current that runs for miles and carries everything that the chances to get into it far below the surface until a distance of five or six miles is reached. Conspicuous at this point is an Orphans' Asylum, which was endowed by one Samuel Devaux. That gentleman gave 325 acres of land and $140,000 toward the erection of this benevolent institution, and from year to year ever since his death about one hundred orphans have reaped the fruits of his bounty.

After looking at the sight and listening to the story of our intelligent guide, (whom we rewarded handsomely, owing to the fact that he was born with but a portion of an arm and fore finger. I suppose I had better clear that statemen of a latent ambiguity that seems to becloud it. Our guide was a complete man, minus one arm, a thumb and three fingers. Well, as I was saying, after listening to the story of our intelligent guide, we determined to invade Canada. Fred. M. Ery and Mr. James B, having decided Fenian proclivities, placed some green branchlets in their hats and cried "down with the British tyrant." I never knew before that Fred was a Fenian. His future career might involve us in a bloody war, and consequently ventured to remonstrate against such violent hostilities as seemed imminent. He received my advice in the spirit in which it was given, and declared he was in favor of peace. Over the bridge we went, and had scarcely arrived in Canada until a dozen or four burly negroes commenced to enshroud us in an oil cloth suit. Verily, we looked like pilgrims then! Down a large stairway and into the spray. This was an important part of the programme. We did not know it before, but we know it now. In the spray, under the great Central Falls, is really delightful. One inhales air suffused with mist, and it seems as if the lungs were washed out.

But I must close. One of the innocents is at my elbow saying, "Let's go to bed." Mr. Lawrence Sands, of Sands & Reineman, is here, with several other Pittsburghers. All the hotels are full. The season is gay and everything lovely.

A Sample of the Vicissitudes of Life in Mexico.

The career of General Negrete, now lying in Vera Cruz under sentence of death, for having conspired against the present government of Mexico, has been most eventful. His military history is quite familiar to all American readers. At one time he was division General and Minister of War under President Juarez, who now has in his power to sign his former comrade's death warrant or commute the capital penalty to another form of punishment. Juarez and his Prime Minister hate Negrete with bitter intensity, and if the sentence be commuted it will be under a strong outward pressure. Nearly every man of note of Mexico has petitioned for commutation. Negrete was found secreted in a house in Vera Cruz, where for five months, he had maintained a concealed existence of the most wretched character. To gain a livelihood he often assisted in making cakes and preserves, which were sold in the streets of the city by a faithful Indian woman, and at times worked as an assistant in a tin shop, he having obtained a knowledge of the trade in his boyhood, before he commenced his eventful military career. Notwithstanding his commendable industry he earned so little that more than one day had to be passed by him and his very few companions without having had anything to eat. His family, then and now in Puebla, has also suffered great privations, and lately his wife had to beg friends for clothing with which to decently clothe herself and children. Yet this man has been the center figure in three consequental revolutions, and thousands of men have obeyed his orders. He also in part planned, and in truth fought, the battle of Puebla, of May 5, 1861, when the French were so badly repulsed. His poverty, after holding so many exalted positions, and filling numerous important places, is cited as proof of his exceeding great honesty. It is averred that should he be executed, another revolution will be added to the many revolutions for which Mexico has become notorious the world over.

THE New Bedford papers have carefully refrained from making any statement of the real condition of affairs in the institution for savings in that city, the treasurer of which, William C. Coffin, recently resigned on account of "irregularities." A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* thus explains:

The New Bedford Savings Bank was established nearly half a century ago, and has deposits at the present time to the amount of about $5,000,000. Mr. Coffin has been employed in the bank twenty seven years, at first receiving a salary of $1,000, and subsequently $8,500 per annum. He is an energetic man of about fifty, simple and economical in his habits, and, up to the date of the announcement of his defalcation, was widely esteemed in every circle. His first peculations commenced during his first year in the bank, the first amount taken being only twenty dollars. Unable to make good even this small sum, he continued to abstract more or less constantly during the whole period of twenty-seven years, and the total amount now supposed to have been taken is $340,000. His bondsmen are William J. Rotch, George Barney, Charles L. Wood and P. Tillinghast, for $40,000, and they are abundantly able and willing to make good the loss of the bank, so far as they are liable, but they have not all been bondsmen for his whole term of office."

WANTED---A WIFE.

Face intellectual,
Color and tone,
All the accessories
Strictly home-grown.
Eyes—here I hesitate—
Rather like blue,
Black not an obstacle,
Hazel would do.
Nose if the Grecian type—
Not to seem proud.
Some little latitude
Therein allowed.
Figure that's squeezable.
Plump, but not fat.
Steer clear of scragginess,
Couldn't stand that.
Quiet and lady-like,
Dresses with taste,
Ankle displayable,
Neat little waist.
Sphere of home duties,
Her elementfquite,
Pie crust especially,
Warranted light.
Common accomplishments,
But in a word,
Those of a useful kind
Greatly preferred.
Little bit musical,
Able to sing,
Claribel, Gabriel,
That sort of thing.
Lady of such a stamp
Wanting a beau,
Strictly in confidence,
Knows where to go.

(Here follows the name and address in full.)

P. S.—Applicant penniless.
Ditto with tin.
Ceteris paribus,
Latter would win.

Some Health Regulations in European Cities.

In Paris adulterations of food and the sale of unwholesome food and drinks are prohibited under severe penalties, and the police are at the cattle markets at slaughter houses, at all the gates of the city, in the manufactories, and at the meat shops, grocers, wine stores and cafes, destroying adulterated articles, confiscating bad meats, and pouring poor milk on the ground. The sale of quack medicines is prohibited. Apothecaries cannot legally sell medicines not approved by the School of Pharmacy, nor any medicines containing poisonous ingredients, except under restrictions and with registration. No physician can practice without previous examination and the approval of the School of Medicine. All prescriptions must be written in the French language. And so I might go on through a long catalogue of provisions for the public health which the police are constantly enforcing.

In the *abattoirs* or slaughter houses about one million four hundred thousand animals were butchered in 1868, and about one million eight hundred thousand in 1869. Each animal, immediately after it is killed, is carefully examined by a veterinary surgeon, and if declared diseased or unwholesome, is carted off for manure. All the animals are watered from running fountains and troughs in the stable yards, except the calves, which are fed with a preparation of eggs, meal and warm water. Most of the cattle come by rail; calves are brought to the yards standing untied in long covered carts, and are never piled before they are killed. I saw there no sheep without their fleeces, heard no animal complaining of its treatment, and could not perceive the slightest unpleasant odor in or about the premises. Every part of animals killed is put to some useful purpose, what can be used for nothing else going into manure. The meat is carried into Paris in close wagons with openings for ventilation, and is probably, as a *whole*, about the best meat to be found in any city in the world.

In Venice the Abattoir regulations are very similar. The animals are brought from the main land in large boats, not crowded; and all I saw were in good condition. On their arrival they are placed in excellent stables, abundantly supplied with food and water, and those not to be immediately killed are fed and watered twice a day. Every animal is killed, and its meat afterwards is inspected by veterinary surgeons appointed by the city. If good they stamp it with their seal, which authorizes its sale. If not good it can only be used for manure. Swine can only be killed in cold weather—from November to March. Calves are never bled before they are killed, and like cattle are first stunned by a blow on the head. Every part of these animals is saved and used, and there is not the slightest disagreeable odor perceptible about the premises.

In contrast with this, I remember that in the United States it was ascertained by an army commission, composed of men of the highest character, that every single fattening fifteen hundred pounds lost on the average nearly two hundred in transportation from Chicago to Boston. I remember that much of the transportation beyond Chicago, on the Mississippi river and by rail, is still worse—that it was reported to the Social Science Congress at Albany that the loss on Texas Cattle was so great as to make their cost in New York nearly double what it would be with proper transportation. I remember that many of these cattle have sickened and that I have found that swine fed on their blood die in from three to six weeks. I remember that over a large portion of our country calves are bled from one to six times before they are killed; that sheep are sent to market in cold weather without fleeces and their meat thereby made unwholesome. I remember a Vermont drover told me that nearly all the diseased animals in his part of the country were sent to Boston, and that more recently a respectable butcher of a neighboring town told me that whenever a hog was threatened with cholera, he was hurried to market and killed, and that many animals dying on the cars, and others almost dead, found their way to our markets; and in contrast with the cleanliness of this abattoir at Venice, I also remember that real estate in one of the most beautiful towns in the vicinity of Boston has been depreciated hundreds of thousands of dollars by the smells of its slaughter houses."—*Correspondence Boston Post.*

The Munster Catholics for France.

Our Cork correspondent telegraphs: Eight or ten thousand people assembled at Treaty Stone, Limerick, yesterday, to express sympathy with France. A brass band attended, and a profuse display of banners was made bearing various inscriptions, one being, "God save France and our Holy Father the Pope." Resolutions were passed expressing the hope that France would come victorious out of the struggle, and declaring that the splendid example of France, whose people surround the flag in irrefragable unity, should admonish Irishmen to sink their differences, and unite for the interests of Ireland in a spirit of patriotic devotion. A speaker, who ventured to say the Irish would defend Queen Victoria, evoked a great uproar and indignant denials. Another defied England to go to war, and declared her forces were shattered and disorganized. After the meeting two thousand persons paraded in military order, preceded by a band, and carrying an enormous French tricolor. The police did not interfere at all.

In a Belfast telegram we read: Some disturbances occurred in Derry on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The workingmen had an excursion, and on their return at ten o'clock on Saturday night, their band played national airs, and a crowd which followed cried "To hell with King William," and cheered for France. The Protestant party responded, "To hell with the Pope," and cheered for Prussia and "no surrender." A riot ensued, stones were freely used, and shots were exchanged. Two men were seriously wounded with slugs; others were injured. Houses were wrecked. The military were called out by the Mayor, but the authorities refrained from firing on the mob. Order was not restored until daylight yesterday morning.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ENGLISH papers announce the death, in Staffordshire, of Jean Baptiste Francois Mien, one of the few surviving witnesses of the execution of Louis XVI. He was born on the 15th of August, 1786, and was taken prisoner of war at St. Domingo in 1803. He arrived in the following year at Leek, where he married and settled. During his childhood he lived with his friends at Ris, a village on the road to Fontainebleau, and during the scarcity which accompanied the horrors of the revolution was sometimes sent by his mother with food to an uncle named Carriere, who lived in Paris. It was on the occasion of one of these visits that, mounted on his uncle's shoulders, he was taken to see the execution of the King. To the day of his death he had a vivid recollection of the fearful tragedy—the dense mob surrounding the scaffold, the beating of the drums as the King attempted to address the people, and the deafening *roulement* as the knife fell. Mr. Mien's mother, who appears to have been an outspoken and not over-discreet person, was committed to the Conciergerie by order of the government, but she was permitted to have an interview with Robespierre, in company with her husband and young Jean Baptiste, who was in the habit of describing the revolutionary leader as a handsome man of agreeable demeanor. During the interview he did not cease to stroke the child's head, muttering to himself "Poor little fellow! poor little fellow!" The interview had a successful issue, and Mdme. Mien was released. Mr. Mien was buried at Leek on Tuesday last.

A VIRGINIA paper says: "Mr. N. H. Pine gives an account of a combat he witnessed a few days ago in the mountains. He was attracted by an unusual noise in the bushes and approaching it he saw a rattlesnake in a striking attitude, but perfectly still, except as he shook his rattles and moved his head to watch the movements of a large black snake that was circling around him very rapidly, gradually and cautiously narrowing the circle. After this manœuver had been frequently repeated and the circle very much narrowed, the rattlesnake evidently thought the blacksnake in striking distance, on which he threw himself at his enemy with venomous precision, but the blacksnake adroitly evaded the blow, and having drawn the fire of his antagonist threw himself upon him and seizing him by the neck killed him almost instantly."

FOUND DROWNED,

But was identified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink.

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN, SILK, COTTON, &c., &c., with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or spreads on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store and Family Medical Depot.
Cor. Penn and Sixth (late old St. Clair) Sts.

SOUND LOGIC FOR THE SICK.

The invalid has often good reasons to exclaim, "save me from my friends." As a general thing, each of them will have a different medicine to propose, and if he follows all their prescriptions in turn, their well-meant advice may be the death of him. The only sensible course in any case of sickness is to resort promptly to a specific which has stood the test of a long and widely extended public experience, and obtained on a fair and sufficient grounds the reputation of a Standard Remedy. This rank among the restoratives of our day belongs of right, and beyond all dispute, to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Let those who are taking it at this debilitating season as an invigorant answer for themselves as to its tonic properties. Can any dyspeptic, who has ever used it, question its superiority as a stomachic over every other medicine? Can any person of bilious habit, who has ever taken it for liver complaint, doubt its efficiency? It is believed among the tens of thousands who are now using, or have heretofore used it as an alterative and corrective, not one can be found who would exchange it for any other preparation in the known world. For intermittent fevers, nervous debility, constipation, sick stomach, and all complaints arising from indigestion and impoverishment of the blood, it is the only article which can be conscientiously guaranteed, and no one who is thoroughly acquainted with its virtues will allow interested dealers in worthless slops, on which they make a larger profit, to furnish them in the place of the great vegetable restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE.

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!

GRATES!

Keep Your Houses Clean,

AND

SAVE FUEL,

BY USING THE

Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.

WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 34 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers,

West Point Foundry.

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,

Merchandize Broker,

250 LIBERTY STREET,

(Academy of Music Building.)

PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Traveling Satchels

VERY CHEAP.

CHILDRENS'

LINEN SUITS,

At Very Low Prices.

DRESS GOODS

At Attractive Prices.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

CASSIMERES

For Men and Boys' Wear.

RIBBONS.

SASH RIBBONS, BONNET RIBBONS, JET JEWELRY, BOW RIBBONS, NECKLACES, &c., &c., &c.

Infants' Robes.

Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Embroidered Flouncings and Insertings,
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

YARNS, YARNS,

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

3,000 lbs.

Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,

S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,

All Colors and Grades.

KNITTING AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.

NEW LINES

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Underwear,
Gents' Negligee Shirts,
White and Percale Shirts,
Suspenders, and full lines of

Notions and Small Wares

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SCHOOL

BOOKS.

SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL SLATES
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CASKET
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RULERS.
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SCHOOL REWARDS.
SCHOOL CAP.

A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.

J. L. READ & SON,

Booksellers and Stationers,

102 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS

& CO.,

JEWELERS,

93 Market street, Pittsburgh.

(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

A full assortment of the American makes in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Latest Improvements and Newest Styles

SPECIALTIES.

True Fit Shirts,
Patent Pantaloon Drawers,
Russian Braces,
Laporte's Kid Gloves,
Neck Dressings,
House Garments.

FALL GOODS READY AUG. 15th

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

38 White Street, New York.

WHAT $25.00 WILL DO!

It will buy a LADIES' SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE FULL JEWELED LEVER WATCH, warranted, at

Wattles & Sheafer's

JEWELRY STORE, 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

We have on hand a very fine assortment of Ladies' and Gents' American and Imported Watches, which we will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. M. McKNIGHT, 241 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

At 6 1-4 Cents,

GOOD DARK CALICOS.

At 8 1-3 Cents,

FAST COLORED

Light and Dark Calicos,

A DECIDED BARGAIN.

At 10 Cents,

Good Yard Wide Sheeting.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

At $2.50, Light Woolen Shawls.
At 8c., White Linen Towels.
At 12½c., Blue Denims.
At 22c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.

Honeycomb Quilts,

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Housekeeping Dry Goods

AT VERY LOW PRICES. AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

A CHOICE

AND

UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

7 Per Cent. Gold

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Coupon or Registered,

(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX.)

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.

We are still offering a limited quantity for sale at

90 and Accrued Interest.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and the earnings from the finished portion are already more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work is progressing rapidly, in time for the movement of the next growing grain crop, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road. The established character of this line, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security.

These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant day to command a market price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent. currency, interest in the meanwhile. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices only return 5 per cent., and we regard the security equally safe.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

32 Wall Street, New York.

S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
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BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON.

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

F. SELLERS & CO.

CORNER PENN AND 10th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pork Packers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.

HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

200 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
300 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
40,000 lbs. Bright Bacon Shoulders.
150 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides.

"HILL & ADAM'S

SEWER PIPE CO,"

65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.

Manufacture Highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

STONE

WATER PIPES,

Chimney Tops,

HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.

A large and full assortment constantly on hand.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

133 SECOND AVENUE

Bakery, Confectionery,

AND

ICE CREAM.

The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.

WM. A. RHODES.

DOG MUZZLES! DOG MUZZLES!

50 dozen DOG MUZZLES, assorted, suitable for all size curs. Those having a valuable dog should purchase one. For sale at

JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.

CROQUET! CROQUET!

Wishing to close out my entire stock of the above mentioned goods, I will sell any of the sets I have on hand below cost, at

JAMES BOWN'S,
137 Wood street.

BASE BALLS!

I have a good assortment of BASE BALLS on hand. Any party or clubs wanting the above goods can purchase the same below cost, at

JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.

RAZORS! SCISSORS!

And all kinds of cutlery ground and repaired in the best manner. Also STEEL STAMPS, Brands and Cancelling Stamps made and repaired at

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 17, 1870.

Money market in the morning was quiet and easy, but later in the day there was a good demand from stock brokers. Rates on call 6@6 per cent. Many leading railway shares, which a few days ago were loaning flat, cannot be loaned at better than 6@6 per cent. Accounts from the Atlantic and other principal cities generally state that money is more active and dearer than here. Prime business paper 7@8 per cent. Currency balance in the Treasury, according to Washington dispatches, amounts to $28,952,240, a decrease of nearly half a million, as compared with the last statement, the explanation of which is said to be either the destruction of eleven millions of mutilated currency or transfer of currency to Pension Fund. Coin balance $101,-967,992, of which $33,626,500 is in gold certificates.

Sterling dull at 9½@9¾. Gold quiet and opened rather strong on report of the Treasury, but later in the day declined. Prices opened at 11⅝ and touched 11¾; closed 11⅝@11¾, an unusual firmness in bonds in London and sales by Western Bulls.

Carrying rates 3 per cent to flat. Clearances $91,000,000. Export $1,000,000. Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 112@112⅛c.

Governments strong and higher under purchases by leading German bankers. Coupons of '62s 114¾@115; '64s 113½@113¾; '65s, 111¾@111¾; new do, 115¾@115¾; '67s, 110⅝@110⅞; '68s, 110½@110⅝; 10-40s, 108¾. Currency, 112¼@112¾. Pacific mortgages, Central, 89¾; Union, 82¾.

State securities quiet. Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 62¾; new do, 60¾; old Virginia, 61; new do, 62¾; old North Carolinas, 32½; new do, 31¾.

Stocks steady, and devoid of special feature. Canton, 60; Cumberland, 36; Western Union, 86¾; Quicksilver, 5; Mariposa, 5; Mariposa preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 67½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 70; American Union, 42¾; United States, 43; Pacific Mail, 87¾; New York Central, 95¾; Serip, 75¾; Erie, 21¾; Erie preferred, 43¾; Harlem, 132¾; Harlem preferred, 136; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 92¾; Illinois Central, 130; Pittsburgh, 86¾; Northwestern, 82; pref., 85¾; Rock Island, 104¾; New Jersey Central, 101½; St. Paul, 80¾; pref., 87; Wabash, 52¾; pref., 75; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Terre Haute, 25; pref., 56; Chicago and Alton, ex. div., 112; pref., 112; Ohio and Mississippi, 31¼; C. C. C. & I., 87¾; Hartford and Erie, 9¾; Iron Mountain, 41; St. Joseph, 12¾.

Sub-Treasury balances—gold, $99,912,102; currency, $13,127,138.

Exports for the week—$7,258,748; including 49,827 barrels flour, 253,036 bushels wheat, 23,406 bushels corn, 1,077 barrels pork, 258 barrels and 885 tierces beef, 499,655 pounds cut meats, 21,826 pounds butter, 444,796 pounds lard, and 2,098,563 pounds cheese.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	11⅝	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	109
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	109⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109⅜
U. S. 5-20 1864	111	C. P. R. R.	87⅜
U. S. 5-20 1865	111⅝	P. Ft. W. & C.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	108	Cv. Pacifics	12

PITTSBURGH MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise is by no means active, though fully up to the standard of this season of the year, and what is better still, is that the indications for a good fall trade are all that could be desired. Good crops are a sure precursor of good times, and it is now generally conceded that the yield of grain is larger in quantity and better in quality than it has been for several years, if not in the history of this country. Furthermore, if the war between Prussia and France is not brought to a speedy termination, and the prospects for this are not as favorable as they were some days ago, their must of necessity be an active foreign demand, not only for breadstuffs but for provisions, and other commodities, necessary to supply armies, and in this way we will be able to work off our surplus stock, which of course will stimulate prices, and thus enable the producer to realize a fair remuneration for what he has to sell.

ASHES—The receipts continue light, and while the market is pretty will glutted, there is no change to make in quotations. $9@9¼ per bbl, for common to choice.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4 refined, 4½; Pearls, 6½; Pots 7½.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. Prime to choice is still selling readily at 25@28, while common is not much inquired for.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull though unchanged at 11@12 cts.

BEANS—There is so little doing that there are no established quotations.

CANDLES—Are dull and cannot be quoted in a jobbing way above 21¼@22 cts.

CHEESE—Is firmer but unchanged. Ohio Factory 12@13½; Goshen 16@16½; Schweitzer, 25.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3¼, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $1@1.05 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 6½@7; Peaches at 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—Fresh packed are still quoted at 16@17, and in fair demand while old stock is dull at 12@13 and hard to sell at any price.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand for flour, and no change to quote in quotations. We continue to quote good western flours at $6¾@7, for fair to choice. Rye flour, $6.

GRAIN—The arrivals continue liberal though mostly in small lots, and it is being sold as it arrives, as dealers do not seem disposed to hold. We now quote at $1.50@1.60 for fair to prime red, and $1.60@1.65 for white Oats irregular and unchanged. We can report sales of new at 43@45, and old 50, sales of cars new, reported at 45½, in elevator, and some 1,500 bush old at 53. Small lots, in store, at 55@ cts higher. There is some inquiry for corn, and the supply in this market is by no means large; we can report sales of shelled at 80. Rye is quite—but very little offering, the market having almost bare, though there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; we still hear of offers to buy at 80, and fresh sales. Barley movement past season, in the absence of sales, quotations may be given at $1@1.10.

GROCERIES—The grocery market has been dull during the past week, but that harvesting is fairly over, an early improvement is expected. Refined sugars have declined ¼@¾ per cent, while raw remains unchanged, and as might be expected, the sales of sugars are larger than other articles in this category. Coffees generally unchanged, and the same is true of teas, spices, fish, soap, etc, etc

Following are the ruling quotations.

COFFEE—Ordinary Rio, 19c; fair to good, 20@21c; prime, 22c; choice, 23½c; strictly choice, 24c.

SUGAR—Cuba, 10@11½; Porto Rico at 11½@12; New Orleans, 10¾@12; Havana in boxes, 11@12; Molasses Sugars, 10@10½. A Coffee, 10¾c; off do Ex-C, 10¼c; C, 10c; Crushed, Granulated 14½; and Powdered 14¾c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80@90c; Porto Rico, 75@80c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer and Elder, or Perfection Drips, 55c; White Honey Drips, 45c; Silver Drips, 45c; Lovering, 65c; Golden, 55c; Amber and lower grades from 35@55c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 80@$1.50; Gunpowder, $1.00@$1.60; Imperial, 80@$1.50; Japan, 65@$1.25; Oolong, 75@$1.35; Souchong, 30@$1.20; Hyson, $1.00@$1.60.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 35c; Pimento, 28c; Cassia, 60@65c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1.45.

FRUITS—Prunes, 8@9c; Currants, 14@c; Layer Raisins, $4.75 per box; Valencia Raisins, 18c.

SOAPS—Chemical Olive, 7½c; Babbitt's, 11; Oakley's, 8c; Crampton's, 11c; Dobbin's, 10½c; Chemical Emulsive, 7½c; Resin, 3½@5½c; Toilet Soaps, 15@22c. Sawyer's Barber, $3 per box.

BAR LEAD—10@c per lb.

DOOR NECK—$2.75 per keg.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Penna. $6 per case; other brands, $5@7.

BUCKEAUX COFFEE—$4.35 per gross for Hummels.

CANDLES—Mould, 12½c; Star, 21½c; Stearine, 18c.

STARCH—Pearl, 7½c; Satin Gloss and Silver Gloss, 11@c; Corn, 12.

SODA—In kegs, 6c; in boxes, assorted papers, 8½c; Sal Soda, 3½c.

INDIGO—$1.40@1.60.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $20@29 per bbl; No. 2 large, $16; No. 2 large, $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cts additional. In kits—No. 1, $3; No. 2, $2¼; No. 3, $1¾. Lake Herring, $4.50. White Fish, $8@. Baltimore Herring, $7@. Codfish, 8 cts per pound.

RICE—Carolina, 9½c; Rangoon, 8.

HAY—The supply in the Allegheny Diamond market was large to-day, though prices are about the same as last week, $16@15 per ton.

HIDES—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.25.

LARD OIL—P. Sellers & Co. quote Extra No. 1 at $1.15@1.20, and No. 2 at $1@0. Fancy western brands are quoted at $1.25 for No. 1.

OLIVE OIL—Sales half crown qualities at 90@95, and full crown at 97½@ by the case.

POULTRY—Sales half grown at 50@ by the dozen. Ducks 75@80 per pair.

PROVISIONS—The eastern markets are dull and a shade lower, but as yet there the inquiry is quite active. Pork in Shoulders, 10½@10¾c cline in this market. Hams, 13@13½c. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 12@12½c. Clear rib sides, 13@13½c. Clear side to-day. Sugar Cured Hams, 15@16c. Dry Salt Shoulders, 10¼ in lots of 10,000 lbs, and 10½@ in buckets. Hams $15.50.

POTATOES—Are at $2.50 per bbl. Jobbing at $3 per bbl.

APPLES—Sales of eastern at $2.50@3.50 per bbl for common to choice.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at $150@35 per 100, according to size and condition.

SALT—Allegheny river brands made be quoted at $1.50 by the car load and $1.70@1.75 for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2.15@2.18, and very little offering.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870.

The oil market was very dull to-day, and the feeling generally did not appear to be as strong as it was yesterday, though there is no quotable change to make in quotations. The foreign news, although very conflicting, is not as favorable to the Prussians as it has been, and, of course, this is taken as an indication that the war is to be prolonged, and the hopes entertained early of a speedy termination of the conflict are not likely to be realized. Ever since the war commenced the oil market has been governed entirely by the tenor of the foreign advices, giving indications of improvement when the dispatches indicated that the Prussians were likely to push it to a speedy termination, while on the other hand, when the news was construed as being rather favorable to the French, as was the case to-day, the market would at once become weak and give evidence of a decline.

CRUDE.

Market very quiet and weaker, though without quotable change. Seller August quoted at 9@9¼; seller all year reported as having been sold at 9—buyer all year nominal at 10.

REFINED.

No sales in this market—compared with yesterday, there is little or no change in quotations. Sales in New York of 1,000 bbls inst half August at 24¾; 1,500 September at 24⅜; and, in Philadelphia, 4,000 1st half of September at 24. Shipments case continue large, and it begins to look now as if there would be stock enough in Philadelphia by the 30th to stop advancing for a short time, if such a thing was ever contemplated.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Cosmos Oil Works, 74, on account D. C. Herbst; Peerless Oil Works 44, on account B. S. Duncan; David Bly 74, on account T. M. Perry; Jas. Wilkins 100 on account Phila. & B. Pet. Co.; Jas. Wilkins 100 on account J. B. Harbour; Geo. E. Palmer 74, on account S. A. Hull; Pennock & Beeson 74, on account Thos. Pennock; D. Bly 74, on account S. M. Jones; Fisher Bro. 300, on account same; F. A. Bates 74, on account O. C. & A. Rit.

Total ..... 2,149 bbls

OIL SHIPPED BY A. V. R. R.

H. Koehler & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bro., 250 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 530 bbls ref. oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

National Ref. & Storing Co. 674 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Empire Oil Co., 500 bbls crude 200 bbls. refined to Logan, Bros. & Co., Phila.

McKelvey & Bro., 396 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee, 297 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 250 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

J. M. Riter, 550 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

J. M. Riter, 51 bbls ref oil to Logan Bro & Co Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 151 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros. & Co., Phila.

Reinhart, F. & Co., 412 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 3,950 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer & Koehler, 545 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

J. M. Riter, 253 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros, & Co.

Braun & Wagner 475 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 312 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co.

Standard Oil Co., 156 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

H. Koehler, 90 bbls. ref. oil to Waring, King & Co.

Citizens O. R. Co. 200 bbls refined to Tack, Bro. & Co., Philda.

Montzheimer K. & Co. 252 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 256 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Reinhart, F. & Co., Stockdale, 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros. & Co.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 94 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 17.—4 bbls tallow, 35 hides, Lappe & W, 15 bbls p barley, C Heis; 1 car ice, G Seiberle; 4 bbls apples, Jno Herbert; 24 sks rye, Hitchcock & Co; 1 car flax seed; M H Suydam; 3 cars metal, Lindsay & Mct; 21 doz brooms, W Elliott; 182 bgs barley, Smith & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 17.—1 car stone, Henderson, Mackin & Co; 1 do do, P Brough; 18 do do, Rice, Foster & Berry; 1 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 car railroad iron, G W Cass.

IMPORTS BY RIVER

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, August 17.—22 sks wheat, Kennedy Bro; 15 sks corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 33 sks oats, 62 do do wheat, Hitchcock, Crackin, G & Co; 16 kgs butter, B F Strause; 15 sks wheat, McHenry & Hood; 71 sks wool, W Ho Barr, Jr & Co; 21 sks oats, Jno Herbert & Co; 69 do do do, A L Jones & Son; 22 do wheat, 6 do corn, S H Floyd & Co; 4 bbls whisky, R K Lapsley; 27 sks oats, Johnston & Colvin; 200 bbls highwines, W J Meek; 100 sks corn, Mc-Bane & Anjer; 6 pkgs butter, 5 do eggs, Pat Geraghen; 111 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 3 bbls eggs, 4 jars butter, J Reppart; 5 bbls eggs, 3 kgs butter, J J Pettit; 1 bbl eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co.

WHEELING PER W. E. CURTIS, August 17.—1 bbl sugar, Arbuckles & Fuhrer; 1 bbl sugar, 17 bbls apples, Vanvoorder & Sheppard; 5 bales wadding, Stein Bro; 35 doz chairs, T C Faller; 2 doz chairs, C Schmitz & Son; 2 bxs tobacco, 2 bbls do, 7 tcs lard, Firkin butter, Y Sogner; 1 lot hides goods, M Faulk; 200 o bbls H D Moore, 66 sks oats, 1 bbl eggs, Voigt M & Co; 250 do wine Frank Roesler; 2 do do, Fisher; 3 do wine, Schomaker F; 2 same, J Heisel; 21 bbls paper, Godfry & C; 64 sks oats, J & W Fairley; 74 sks corn, W J Meek; 6 bbls scrap iron, 9 coils rope, 8 sks rags, 2 bxs 1 iron, 1 t s iron, H Lindsay.

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my17:STH

RIVER NEWS.

The river is falling slowly with 4 feet 8 inches in the channel.

The W. F. Curtis, from Wheeling, arrived and departed as usual, with a good trip each way.

The Monongahela river packets are doing an excellent business, and the chances are that trade in this valley will improve from this out.

The Mollie Moore will soon be completed. She is in all respects one of the best freight boats ever built here.

The hull for Capt. Stockdale's mammoth side wheeler, will, it is thought, be launched next month.

There is a perfect jam of towboats at the Monongahela wharf, from Market street down to the point.

Capt. Anawalt contemplates placing the Wild Duck and barges Dove and Swan, on the dock for repairs.

—A prominent St. Louis merchant, not interested in steamboat stock, advocates the abrogation of wharfage charges upon the ground that the commercial marine is taxed in every conceivable way, and has a thousand onerous burdens to bear that need modifying. He claims that commerce on the Western rivers should be relieved of every restriction, and wharfage made free. The great danger incident to Western navigation, the immense cost of our shortlived light built vessels, and other attendant difficulties requires that every possible encouragement should be extended to the owners of our merchant marine. St. Louis draws from steamers in the shape of wharfage over $100,000. Memphis takes in over $70,000 in the same way, and other cities are equally as exacting. At almost every little one horse incorporated town along our water courses, steamers that stop at their landing places are bled to a greater or less extent. The wharfage and port charges at many of the smaller places often exceed the entire business transactions of the boat. Instead of making the commercial marine pay tribute toward defraying the expenses of towns and cities, wharfs and landing places should be kept in repair by direct taxation, and no restriction imposed upon vessels. Free wharfage is advocated by ever one interested in steamboats.

—The Keokuk *Constitution* says of the new bridge across the Mississippi at that point, that it is to be a wagon and railroad bridge combined. That it is estimated that all the stonework will be completed by the beginning of October, and the iron is now being laid, following the masonry as soon as finished. The early part of November will see in the opening of this structure, Keokuk placed in direct communication with all the great Atlantic cities.

—A Duvall Bluff (Arkansas) paper under date of 6th says: The Importer, Minnie and Colossal have all been in port during the week unloading railroad iron. The Osage is lying at the bank ready to commence her regular trips in connection with the railroad. She will be commanded by Hugh Nixon.

—A dispatch dated St. Joseph 12th says: "The Nile left for below at 8 A. M., with all the freight she could carry. Freights advanced to 40 cents per 100 pounds. The Mary McDonald arrived at 7 P. M., still here. She reports three and a half feet on Weston bar. River station ary."

—The New Orleans ship canal company has reduced its capital stock from ten to one million dollars, and is receiving the outstanding certificates of stock (100,000 shares) in payment for the new stock at the rate of $1.50 per share, and opened subscription books for a new issue of stock at par.

—The City Council of Dubuque have given Johnson & Gaylord permission to build steamboat ways at Eagle Point. They will commence work in three weeks.

—The river has improved considerably between Cairo and St. Louis recently, the channel having becomed straightened in several places.

—An advertisement has been issued for three thousand laborers to work on the Louisville Canal

—The Wauanati arrived at Louisville from Memphis the other day and will lay up at that place.

—The Cumberland river was rising on Monday with 4½ feet on Harpeth Shoals.

—The Leondas will load below the falls for New Orleans.

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No. 83 FIFTH AVENUE.
Capital Stock ..... $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
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W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier.
THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Of Pittsburgh,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables.
Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
No. 83 Fourth Ave.
President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
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Henry Floyd, Jos. S. Morrison,
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William Lyon, Cyrus Clarke, Jr.
Jas. L. Bennett,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL $100.000
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FOREIGN EX

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Street improvements are progressing vigorously in the outer districts.

Mayor Callow had three common cases before him, yesterday morning. They were disposed of in the usual way.

The Diamond Allegheny Welch House is receiving an overhauling with the other public building, a coat of paint. The necessity for the same was apparent.

The Road Committee of City Councils will hold a meeting at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, at the Engineer's office, to open bids for work ordered by Councils.

Bailey and Beyer.—Alderman Floyd yesterday committed to jail, for trial, a woman named Bailey, charged on oath of Rebecca Beyer with assault and battery.

Committed.—Justice Hollingshead, of Temperanceville, yesterday committed Martin Dillon for assault and battery, and surety of the peace, on oath of Ellen Dillon, wife of Martin.

Assault and Battery.—Catharine Conway preferred a charge of assault and battery yesterday afternoon against Mary Duffy. A warrant was issued for Mary by Alderman McMasters.

In excavating for the Beaver avenue sewer, Allegheny, the workmen have been much retarded by encountering quicksand which compels them to brace up the ground on each side with boards.

Tourists Tickets at low rates, to Portland, Boston, Newport, Lake Memphremagog, Adirondack Wilderness, Lake George, etc., for sale by William Bingham, Jr., 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue.

Yesterday John Frauenholtz made information before Alderman Koenig charging William Watkins with assault and battery. William struck deponents little daughter with a boulder. Warrant issued.

Mercantile Library.—The Library Association will commence to-day to remove the books, &c., to their new and elegant rooms. The circulation will be suspended a few days until the formal opening in their new quarters.

The Park Commission, last evening awarded the contract of delivering the stone for the Park walks to John Huckenstine, Esq., at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents per cubic yard, about twenty cents cheaper per cubic yard, than last year.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock an alarm of fire was struck from box 24. It was occasioned by the burning of some bed clothing in a house on Penn Place. The ignited articles were thrown into the street and a needless conflagration thus prevented.

Caved In.—Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock an embankment near the Round-house, Pennsylvania Railroad, caved in. A laborer who was engaged in digging was caught under some of the dirt and severely injured. We could not ascertain his name.

Intemperate Habits.—A woman named Kate Conway, came to the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday, and preferred a charge against a man named George Lanz, that he was an habitual drunkard. Officer Fox arrested him, and he was held for a hearing.

A Fraud.—The chap who said he was robbed of nearly $100 in Cherry alley on Tuesday, is pronounced a fraud by our amiable friend Officer Early, who worked up the case. He had no money in the first instance to lose, and, in the second, he did not come from the country, but is a veritable city sharp.

Boating.—Two rowists, known as Coony Shubart, and Joseph Scott, propose to take a spurt for a purse of $100 on next Saturday, on the Allegheny river course, from the Suspension bridge, and stopping at the Duquesne Boat House, a distance of one and a quarter miles. The arrangements have all been made.

The City Engineer of Allegheny, has been instructed to advertise for proposals for building the new fountain to be located in the Southeast Park, on the line of Washington street. This is in the vicinity of the site agreed upon for the Washington monument, which will be located in some other part of the Park.

Found Guilty.—The man Oliver Gray, before Alderman Shore yesterday, on a charge of false pretenses, in borrowing four dollars and a half from Thomas Benton, the particulars of which were fully reported, had a hearing, and the case fully made out. The jury, after a trial, returned a verdict of guilty, and Oliver was committed to jail.

Alleged Desertion.—Mrs. Lew. Allen, yesterday morning appeared before Alderman McMasters, and charged Mr. R. C. Allen, her husband, with desertion. The warrant issued alleges that they have been married one year, and that for the last six months he has absolutely refused to provide for her. Hence the suit. A warrant was issued.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners, on Thursday evening, it was decided to set apart some portions of the Park, where children would be allowed to play on the grass, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from four o'clock to half-past six o'clock P. M. The location will be indicated by signs with the word "Common" placed thereon.

Released on Bail.—Thomas Hall and Samuel Hall, the former a son and the latter the husband of Christie Hall, who charged them both with assault and battery and surety of the peace, had a hearing yesterday at Alderman McMasters, who released them on bail in default of bail. They succeeded, however, in procuring bail and were released.

Severely Injured.—Yesterday morning John Wailer, employed in Singer and Nimick's Rolling Mill, South Pittsburgh, was engaged adjusting one of the heavy bolts which the large bolts which was being used, fell and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. He was still living last night, but the injuries were entertained that the accident would result fatally.

Months' Mind Mass.—A solemn Months' Mind Mass was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. James Kenny, D. D., who died on the 11th ultimo. There was a very large attendance. The ceremonies were peculiarly solemn and impressive and were participated in by a majority of the priests of the diocese.

Armstrong County Prisoners.—Yesterday Warden Scandrett received an installment of prisoners from Armstrong county for safe keeping. They are building a new jail in Armstrong county. This arrangement will continue until the new building is ready. Among the list of prisoners, one is charged with murder, the others are charged with ordinary crimes.

No. 143 Allegheny is kept by Mr. George Bowman, who can be found on hand the finest rare fruits and candies—something for the healthy and something for the sick.

For the healthy—see oranges, fresh pineapples, bananas, &c. For the sick—Liebig's extract, calf's-foot jelly, and many other delicacies.

Call and see for yourself and in the proprietor you will find the true gentleman.

Disorderly.—An information was made before Mayor Callow, yesterday, against a woman named Mrs. Lysle, for keeping a disorderly house. The prosecutor, Mr. James Hare, complains that Mrs. Lysle has a bad tongue in her head, and that night is made hideous by the noise going on under her roof. The parties were arrested, and had a hearing before his Honor, who, when he heard the evidence, was sufficient to justify the imposition of a fine of five dollars and costs, which was paid.

The name of John S. Robb, Esq., of the Eleventh ward, will be presented for Assembly for nomination before the forthcoming Republican Convention. Mr. Robb is very well known in this community, and as a gentleman and lawyer stands high in public estimation. If elected to the Legislature he would reflect the largest measure of credit to his constituents. He was born on the South Side of Pittsburgh, and has gathered his strength amongst those who have known him from boyhood.

"Non Combatabus."—We paid a visit yesterday to the office of the venerable Democratic Chief Justice of Mifflinopolis, Jeffries Kerr, in search of local items, and after perambulating the village to find the seat of justice, had our pains for our trouble. The shop was deserted and all the genial smile was there. We were sorry, having come a great way to get posted. Business had the appearance of being dull, and not a human man was visible in the streets. It is more than likely if we had seen his honor we would not have come away empty.

Avery College.—An unauthorized statement relative to Avery College and its Faculty having appeared in the papers a few days ago, it is proper that the impression thus created, should be corrected. Professor Theodore K. Dulot, a French gentleman, who is also a member of the Society of Friends has been elected to take joint charge of the educational interests of the college, in place of Professor H. K. Sampson. These two with a lady teacher of the musical and scholastic ability will constitute the Faculty and a majority of the Faculty will rule. Hence there will be no Pre sident.

Our Father's Home, is the name of a new book by Rev. Daniel March, D. D., whose former works in Sunday School literature attracted much attention in this neighborhood and throughout the country. The author in the present publication regards the universe as our Father's home, and endeavors to evolve new and beautiful thoughts and points of view, and thus to lead the mind of the reader of the depth and sublimity of his subject. The book is in the hands of experienced canvassers, and it is said that large sized pages will be illustrated with twelve full page engravings by Sartain. It will doubtless prove very popular.

In the Woods.—The teachers and scholars of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, will enjoy their picnic, yesterday, on the grounds of Mr. W. D. Patterson, near the City Farm. Through the kindness of Mr. Patterson they were allowed the use of the leafy retreat. They were also indebted to the generosity of President Hughart, for transportation facilities at reduced rates. Both gentlemen received an unanimous vote of thanks for their courtesies. The picnic was the particular interest of the genial pastor of the Church, Rev. H. T. Miller, passed off in the most enjoyable manner, and will be an occasion of much happiness to the participants.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. Pauline Dusse in another column. Hers is a school which we can heartily recommend for little children. She has gone to some of the widely known Kindergarten systems—and it is the only place, we believe, in the city where little children can have the same advantage of a thorough primary French and German education. But Mrs. Dusse and her husband are already so widely known that no word of ours can add anything to their reputation in this city as teachers of French and German. Many parents will, however, be pleased to learn of the existence of this school, where children can be thoroughly and soundly grounded in the most important two of the modern foreign languages before they begin their regular course of English.

Another Explosion.—Miss Mary Curless, residing with her parents on Thirty-ninth street, was severely burned Tuesday evening by an explosion of benzine. She had gone into the cellar, with a lighted lamp to get something out of a covered barrel, in which was a bottle of benzine. The barrel was filled with gas from the benzine, and as soon as the cover was removed an explosion occurred. Her injuries are not of a serious character.

Broken Ground.—The contractor for grading and paving Cedar avenue, from Ohio street to North avenue, broke ground yesterday. The street during the wet weather was one of the most impassable, and the only wonder is that the Park Commissioners have allowed it to remain so long in such a condition. The work will be pushed rapidly to completion, and besides, the well-known character of the firm insures that it will be well done.

Benjamin F. Miller, Esq.

The card of Mr. Miller, of the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, appears in to-day's paper as a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner. Mr. Miller is one of Pittsburgh's most respected citizens, a good Republican, and worthy the support of all Republicans. If the Convention should nominate him, the position could not be given to a better man.

Proposes to Take up His Bed and Board.

The many friends of John G. Brown, Esq., our late Clerk of the Courts, will regret to learn that he proposes to pick up stakes and leave for another section of the country. He has just returned from an extended trip through Virginia and North Carolina, and informs us that he has secured the little town of Marysville, Charlotte county, Virginia, for his future home. He is busily engaged in settling up his business here, and intends to leave by the first of September next. Our heartiest wishes for his future success go with him.

Return Game.

The return game of base ball will be played on Friday next at Union Park, between the Atlantics of Pittsburgh and the Alleghenies. The Atlantics at the last game in a measure surprised the Alleghenies, as the latter counted heavy upon defeating the former. The game, however, was well contested, and both sides were pretty evenly matched. The approaching game will be very interesting and exciting, and lovers of the sport can count upon one thing, that the best players are going to win. The accommodations are ample for a large crowd, and we have no doubt but there will be a large crowd present. The game commences at half-past three o'clock.

The Allegheny Library.

This institution is again opened to the public, having been closed for the last two weeks while the renovating process was going on within the building. The entire room, cases and all, have undergone a general ridding out. The ceiling and walls have been tastefully calcimined, and the entire painted and grained work touched up with a coat of paint and varnish, the carpet and floor cleaned, and everything now is in tip top style. We understand that there has been quite a large accession of books to the shelves, and the Directors look confidently forward to an increased career of usefulness. The institution is a deserving one and should be encouraged.

Testimonial Pic-Nic.

The numerous friends of Colonel James D. Duncan have conceived the pleasant idea of surprising that individual by giving him a testimonial pic-nic. The Colonel was compelled to resign the position of Chief of Police on account of continued ill health, and since that time he has not materially improved. The Committee of Arrangements comprise a large number of the officers of his old regiment (the 102d), who are determined to give *eclat* to the pic-nic and make it a success, not only to those participating, but also to the Colonel himself. The pic-nic will be held at McFarland's Grove on Monday, August 21st, and we can safely say that no effort will be spared to please those in attendance.

Allegheny City Wharf.

The Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils, deserve credit for their efforts in wharfmaking. The wharf lying between the Suspension Bridge to a point near Hand-street Bridge, has been made and put in very good shape, within one year, and with only a comparative cost. The cost includes half-rate toll of carts hauling dirt from this side across the two bridges, and the labor of a few laborers, and for cinders, the entire expense not exceeding two thousand dollars. The wharf between the Hand-street and Railroad bridges, made in pursuance of contract, cost fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. This will do very well in the direction of retrenchment and reform, and no fault can be found even by the third party.

Pittsburgher in Trouble.

The *New York Clipper* of this week contains a card in which serious charges are brought against Harry Williams, formerly connected with the theater in this city and well and favorably known here. It is alleged that he was in partnership with Mr. Harry Mortimer in the management of the Bowery theater. The card then in substance says that one night not last week he received money to pay the company but that instead of doing so disappeared and has not been heard of since. The amount is not stated. Of course this is but one side of the story. Mr. Williams while in this city was always a fair and honorable dealer, and won the respect of all with whom he had business. Those who knew him will be loth to believe the statements made unless supported by incontestible facts.

On his Travels.

A youth from the rural districts hereabouts has been indulging his love of adventure in a various way as will be seen by the following dispatch which was received at the telegraph office, Union Depot, yesterday:

"HARRISBURG, August 16.

"We had to break the seals on car No. 1,515 to let a boy out, who was locked in there at Pittsburgh, on Sunday. He is a young country boy, traveling without money. There was nothing disturbed in the car, but on questioning him we concluded to let him go, as we could find nothing to justify us in holding him."

He has doubtless had enough of "box car" traveling to satisfy him; and will not care to repeat the frolic.

Another Postponement.

Yesterday morning the jury empannelled to inquire into the manner of Thomas McClelland's death, who was run over by an Oakland Passenger car Saturday night, reassembled at William's undertaking establishment, Third avenue. They were however, unable to proceed with the inquest owing to the absence of the witnesses, and the inquest was again postponed until Monday morning. It is said evidence will then be produced showing that McClelland had been drinking at several saloons that night and was in'oxicated. The driver of the car also says the night was very dark, and that he knew nothing of the man's presence on the road, until the horses shied off—the next instant he heard the crushing sound of the bones. The matter will receive a thorough investigation.

The Harvest Home

Held in Murray's Grove, in Upper St. Clair township, on Tuesday, was a very enjoyable affair. The youth and beauty of the neighborhood, with the fathers and mothers and little children, were there, and after a sumptuous dinner the audience was entertained by a really excellent speech by Rev. Dr. Marshall. Z. Gilfillan, Esq., being called upon responded in his harmonious style, making some telling hits at the fashions of the day. The amusements in the grove occupied the entire company for the afternoon, after which an adjournment was made to the barn of Z. Gilfillan for a dance. This feature was kept up till dusk and the young folks enjoyed it very much. The occasion passed off very pleasant and without anything to mar the general pleasure, and thus may it ever be.

The Freehold Bank.

We direct the attention of our readers to the business card of the Freehold Bank and Building Association, No. 100 Fourth avenue. Although one of the youngest financial institutions, it has already taken a high place in public confidence and patronage. The gentlemen having in charge its management are all thoroughly well known in this community, and are unwearied, shrewd and energetic business men. Money is loaned on liberal terms on bonds, mortgages and other securities. Every man, woman and child under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves. The Association has the right to build rows or blocks of houses, and sell the same, and to be possessed of real estate at any one time to the amount of $200,000. We heartily commend this bank to the patronage of our readers.

Some Mystery.

There appears to be a mystery connected with the death of John Early, whose death at Elrod's Station, Connellsville Railroad, was noticed in the GAZETTE a few days ago. It seems he was found lying beside the railroad track, badly injured on Wednesday last, and that he died on the following Saturday. The Coroner was sent for, but subsequently understood an inquest had been held, and didn't go. Yesterday morning Coroner Fahs, of the deceased came to the office and insisted that the Coroner should hold an inquest, as it was thought that foul play had been found, which threats to that effect having been made by certain parties. The Coroner will accordingly proceed this morning to Connellsville, where the body is buried, have it disinterred and investigate the case. The deceased some time ago was a witness in a case, and upon his testimony mainly, three men accused of robbery were sentenced to the Penitentiary. It is said they swore vengeance and threatened when relieved to "get even" with him. They recently were set at liberty. The death of Early and his roundabout story of threats has created the suspicion of foul play.

Tested.

The new Allegheny hose, a test of which was made yesterday morning by the Great steamer, at the corner of Sycamore and North Canal streets, proved very satisfactory, only three sections out of a lot of one thousand and fifty showing any signs of weakness, at a two hundred pound pressure. In this connection we would like to venture our opinion, which may not be a scientific one, but is at such an unusual pressure. The average pressure at fires is only from ninety to one hundred and twenty pounds. What odds does it make to the fire if a hose bursts at two hundred pounds have than to weaken and strain the material and workmanship? The proper test is the length of time the hose will stand, taking into consideration that all hose should be properly cared for, the best quality lasting the longest time. Every severe test, whether in machinery or hose is bound to cause greater or less damage, and why it should seem necessary to do violence to an article to determine its good qualities, we cannot understand. We offer our opinion for what it is worth, and will not be offended if not endorsed by those we know more than we.

The Fire Engine Committee last evening awarded the contract for the sixteen hundred and fifty feet additional hose, to the same firm of Pugh & Co., Philadelphia.

SOUTH SIDE FESTIVITIES.

Complicated Litigation.—A Joking Youth.—His Experience.—Hilarity All Around.—The Happy Compromise.

Yesterday morning the cosy sanctum of Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, had just been thrown open for business, with the serene official seated therein, enjoying a fragrant Havana and Micawber like, "waiting for something to turn up," when there appeared before the magisterial presence Mr. James Hengle, who pointed his grievances, which could only be relieved by appealing to the law. Mr. Hengle has a well developed weakness for angling, in fact he okes out his livelihood by that fascinating "hook and crook" method. In pursuance of his calling he uses grasshoppers as a bait, to attract his finny victims. The demand for the bait is large and to keep up the supply he has to engage the services of his son, a small Young man of tender years. This child after hard work Tuesday afternoon, collected sufficient bait for that evening and stored it away in a bottle. The fact became known to a frolicsome lad, Joseph Jewels, who for a joke, secured the glass vessel and demolished it and its contents. Mr. Hengle's angling operations for that night were consequently stopped. Full of wrath next morning he appeared before the Justice and demanded justice. The Justice accommodated him by issuing a warrant for the arrest of the practical joker Jewels.

This precocious youth, who is about nineteen years of age, did not, however, stop here in levities. The same evening, the usual incitements are true, he engaged in a joke of a serious character. Entering a saloon on Carson street he discovered there Miss Thorp, a relative. Samuel is a gentleman who knows what he is doing when he is sober. On this occasion he did not display that essential knowledge. Jewels took advantage of the circumstance to relieve his relative of a gold watch and $50 in cash, which, we suppose, he thought Mr. Thorp, all unconscious of his loss, departed from the saloon soon after, and wended his way to the residence of Mrs. Jewels, the widowed mother of the youth mentioned. Here he was overcome with a feeling of affection for the lady of the house and her maid servant. He was demonstrative, it is said, in his expressions of regard and followed them up with actions, which left no doubt of his sincerity. Strange to say his particular affection was not received cordially. In fact he was repulsed from the house. Next morning Mrs. Jewels appeared before Justice Heisel and complained against him for disorderly conduct.

By this time Mr. Thorp discovered his loss and set to work to find out the perpetrator of the joke upon him. He discovered it to be Young Jewels. The discovery was made just about the time he was arrested for offending Mrs. Jewels. He stated the circumstance to the Justice, but declined to prefer charges or make any criminal information. Subsequently young Isreals came into Justice Heisel's office when he was arrested. Thus the complicated litigation then stood:

First, Young Isreals charged by Hengle, before Justice Krehan, with malicious mischief.

Second, Mr. Thorp charged by Mrs. Isreals with disorderly conduct, before Justice Heisel.

Third, Young Isreals held for robbing Mr. Thorp.

A grand council was the result when the cases were thus disposed. In the first, young Isreals was relieved by paying a fine of five dollars. In the second, Mr. Short secured his release in a similar manner. Third, Isreals gave up the watch and money and was discharged. Curtain falls on a grand tableau, participants "smiling" spiritually at a neighboring fount.

COURT NEWS.

Quarter Sessions.—Business Transacted Yesterday.

The following is the record of the business transacted in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning, Judge Stowe occupying the bench:

THE ROTH-CORNELIUS AFFAIR.

An application was heard for the release on bail of John Roth, who is charged with causing the death of Mrs. Catharine Cornelius, by pushing her down a flight of cellar steps. G. Cochran, Esq., appeared on behalf of the defendant, and the circumstances connected with the case were detailed to the Court by several witnesses, who were called in support of the application. The statements made did not differ materially from the testimony elicited before the Coroner's inquest. After the testimony was concluded, the Court directed the release of the defendant upon giving bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of Court. The bail was given and the defendant released from custody.

THAT INFANTICIDE CASE.

Mrs. Mary Thomas who, it will be remembered, was arrested with her sister, Ellen Yates, and committed for trial on a charge of infanticide, was brought before the Court and an application for her release made. Ellen Yates, the sister of Mrs. Thomas, made a statement of the case to the Court. She freely admitted the paternity of the child, but positively denied that she had committed any violence upon it. She stated that after the child was born it lived but a few minutes—not more than half an hour, and that it neither cried nor breathed. When she saw that it was dead, she placed the body in the corner where it was found. There did not seem to be any evidence connecting Mrs. Thomas with the deed, and she was released upon her own recognizance.

BOLD BURGLARY.

Operating at the St. James—What Was Taken—And How it Was Accomplished.

A bold burglary was committed at the St. James Hotel, opposite the Union depot, at an early hour yesterday morning. The victim was James Fitzpatrick, who has been boarding at the hotel for the past four weeks, having just returned from a trip to California. He occupied a front room on the fourth floor. He retired about ten o'clock Tuesday night, locking the door but not locking it, and leaving the key in the lock. The next morning he awoke to find himself robbed of a valuable gold watch, and one pocket book taken from his shirt bosom, and his pocket book containing thirty dollars and a railroad ticket. His watch was found in the room, it was found by the thief. In one pocket which he somehow failed to examine was $150 in gold in a small bag. The thief in retiring locked the door from the outside and left the key there. He evidently made his way into the room with "outsiders," as the marks were plainly visible. Mr. Landis, proprietor of the hotel, did not retire until two o'clock in the morning, when he extinguished the entry light near Mr. Fitzpatrick's door. Everything about the place seemed to be all right then. The watch is marked 4463, and is of English manufacture. It was a gift to the losing who says he will give one hundred and fifty dollars for its return and ask no questions. There is no clue to the thief.

ALLEGED FORGERY

A Merchant Charged with a Serious Crime—His Arrest and Imprisonment.

Considerable excitement was created in certain circles last evening by the arrest of a well known Smithfield street merchant for forgery and embezzlement. It appears he was formerly Treasurer of a German church in the city, but that he has not held that position for more than a year. Through the influence thus gained, it is alleged he negotiated forged notes, and obtained about $13,000, the victimized parties supposing they were lending to the church. The accused occupied a high position in business and social circles and was universally respected. The information upon which he was arrested was drawn up by a lawyer, and sworn to before Alderman Flood by a resident of Allegheny, who is President of the Board of Trustees of the church. He was arrested a short time afterwards, and in default of bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars was committed for a hearing, which will take place this morning. We withhold the names at present. The affair was the subject of earnest and excited gossip, especially among the associates of the accused, to whom seemed to think that there was nothing criminal—that it would all come out right. The merchant did a large business but was always considered safe and prudent.

Personals.

REV. CHARLES DICKEY will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Anderson and Locust streets, Allegheny, next Sunday morning. Mr. Dickey is spending a vacation from his ministerial charge in St. Louis, being temporarily at Niagara Falls. He will stop here on his way home, however, and preach as stated.

REV. JOHN A. GRAY, the popular pastor of Christ M. E. Church on this city, and family, have returned home, after a delightful stay of several weeks in one of the cozy home-like houses in the mountains near Uniontown.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL B. HERRON, and W. H. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Herron and Miss Annie Chalfant started Saturday on the Allegheny Valley Railroad on a trip to Niagara Falls, and down the Saint Lawrence.

MR. JAMES VERNER LONG, for a good time past connected with THE GAZETTE, left the city yesterday for Berlin, Prussia. He will furnish the GAZETTE with foreign correspondence. He was accompanied by Mr. Al. Isell, who is destined for the same foreign city.

MAJOR JOE BROWN left last evening for Fayette Springs, where Uniontown, where he intends rusticating a few weeks.

Revenue Receipts.

Below is a statement of the gross receipts of the passenger railways, bridges, and places of amusement in the city for the month of July. The figures are taken from the books at the U. S. Assessor's office:

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Pitts'gh, Allegheny & Manchester	$13,571 87
Citizens	14,152 56
Birmingham	7,415 28
Penn	9,350 00
Oakland	4,911 00
BRIDGES.	
Allegheny Suspension	$ 3,504 00
Monongahela	4,526 68
Hand Street	1,076 55
AMUSEMENTS.	
Barnell's Museum	$ 3,331 80

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is the only steam railroad, and the only one on which the receipts are given. The receipts of this road amount to $17,618 62. The tax on the railroad and bridge receipts is two and a half per cent. On amusement receipts it is two per cent.

Loretto Springs, Cambria county, Pa. Visitors to the Springs will find no delay by taking the four o'clock P. M. train, leaving Pittsburgh, as it connects with the Ebensburg branch railroad, whose coaches will convey them to the Springs, two and a half miles.

F. A. GIBBONS,
Proprietor.

Excursion Tickets via Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, Lake George, Saratoga, Adirondack Wilderness, New York, Boston, etc., for sale by William Bingham, Jr., 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue.

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

Army tents, all sizes, for sale cheap at J. H. Johnston's, Gun Works, 178 Smithfield street. T-TSu5

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Several Houses Destroyed—Two Persons Injured.

An alarm was struck from box No. 32, at the Grant Engine House on Madison avenue, Allegheny, between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning. It was occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the roof of a house at the corner of Chestnut and Perry streets. The basement was occupied as a bakery by Wilhelm Hellinreichel. The fire was caused by a defective flue of the bakeoven in the basement, and when discovered had made considerable headway. The fire communicated from the flue to the timbers forming the side of the house, and the draft carried the flames with great rapidity to the roof, where they burned fiercely. From Perroll's house they communicated to a house fronting on Perry street, occupied as a dwelling and variety store, by Louis C. Ott, and from thence to the house adjoining, occupied jointly by Henry Rota and Wm. Hellinreichel, the baker. The fire was confined principally between the upper ceilings and the roof of the several houses, and before it could be extinguished it burned the roof and timbers. The firemen were handicapped in their operations, notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching the fire they prevented it from extending to the lower stories of the houses, except the one in which it broke out. In that house and in the one adjoining the stairways from the cellars to the garret were filled with smoke, and prevented the removal of the furniture. The dwellings were all owned by Charles Herlein, and were insured. They are damaged to the extent of five or six thousand dollars. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Mr. Perrol had insurance for fifteen hundred dollars, and is insured in the Allegheny Insurance for $2000. Rota's loss is trifling. He is insured for $200 in the German. Mr. Hellinreichel had an insurance of $600 on stock and furniture. He estimates his loss at $800.

The progress of the fire was so rapid that some of the occupants had barely time to escape with their lives. Two boarders of Perroll's, John Deerholzer and George Hielerer were sleeping in the attic, and when they awoke the room was filled with smoke. They attempted to escape but found the stairways enveloped in flames. Hilderer succeeded in reaching the second floor, but in doing so had his face and hands burned. He jumped out of the second story window and alighted upon the ground unhurt. Deerholzer reached the roof of the house, and then jumped to the house adjoining. He seemed to have missed his footing and fell from the roof to the street, a distance of about twenty-five feet. He sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade and was injured internally. He was removed to the German Hospital in Lawrenceville.

It appears that there have been three fires in the house in the same line of business at one time, but they were fortunately discovered in time to prevent any serious damage. Fire Marshal Dalzell has also examined the matter this morning, has notified the owner that the oven must be removed or the flue repaired in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of fire.

In the heat of this hot summer consumers of fresh meats are often vexed to find what they bought in the morning is spoiled at night. The remedy for this evil is to buy from a skilful and conscientious butcher, who studies his animals from the best to be found, and brings it fresh and sweet to his stalls. Such a butcher is Mr. J. F. Beckert, who says daily supplied with choice cuts and joints at his stall, No. 78 Pittsburgh market, or No. 39 Allegheny market. Go to Beckert's meats once, you will try them often.

Tourists Tickets from Pittsburgh to Whitmountain and return, and privilege of stopping at Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc., for $68, for sale by William Bingham, Jr., 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue.

Coal Mines on Fire.

There are many instances, says the *Scientific American*, of vast masses of coal which have ignited, and been burning for years. When once ignited, if all communication with the external air is not entirely cut off (and some imperceptible fissures are quite sufficient to prevent this,) then the devouring element pursues its course without intermission. Repeatedly burns the coal and calcines the sandstone and adjacent schists, changing their colors to a sort of red, and altering their composition. At Brule, near Saint Etienne, there is a coal mine which has been on fire from time immemorial. The soil at the surface is baked and barren; hot vapors escape from it; sulphur, alum, sal ammoniac, and various natural substances are deposited on it. It might be supposed to be a portion of the accursed cities formerly consumed by the fires of heaven and earth.

Other burning coal mines are cited in France; for example, those of Decazeville, in Aveyron, and of Commentry, in the department of Allier. The inhabitants have even for a long time kept up these fires for the sake of working the aluminous salts which are deposited from the coal and deposited on the surface of the soil as a whitish efflorescence.

In the carboniferous basins of the Saarbruck and Silesia, there are likewise coal mines which have been on fire for a long time. In Belgium, between Mamur and Charleroi, at a place called Falizolle, the fire has been alight for many years. The inhabitants formerly were in the habit of working the coal on their own account. Now it frequently happened that two parties came in contact, causing endless disputes and sometimes sanguinary fights. A favorite way of keeping rivals or competitors at a distance, was to throw pieces of old leather on a burning brazier, causing an insupportable stench. One day the fire extended also to the coal, since which time it has never ceased burning. The fire which burns under ground, is seen through fissures in the surface. Sulphur deposits itself round these vents, and acid gases are evolved.

In England, and especially in Staffordshire, the ignition of the coal has produced surprising effects of alteration in the measures containing coal. The sandstones have become vitrified, baked and dilated by the fire, the banks of plastic clay hard ened and changed into porcelain.

In the environs of Dudley, there was formerly a coal mine on fire. The snow melted in the gardens as soon as it touched the ground. The hedges budded out twice a year. Even tropical plants were cultivated; and, as in the isle of Calypso, an eternal spring prevailed. In another Staffordshire colliery, the firing of which dates many years back, and which is called by the inhabitants "Burning Hill," it was noticed, as at Dudley, that the snow melted on reaching the ground, and that the grass in the meadows was always green.

The people of the country conceived the idea of establishing a school of horticulture on the spot. They imported colonial plants at a heavy expense, and cultivated them in this kind of open-air conservatory. One fine day the fire went out, the soil gradually resumed its usual temperature, the tropical plants died, and the school of horticulture was under the necessity of transferring the gardens elsewhere.

Near Mauch Chunk, Pa., is a burning coal mine, which has been on fire for many years.

MOSAIC POETRY.

I only know she came and went . . . . . *Jane H. Hood.*
Like trouble in a dream. . . . . *Wordsworth.*
She was a phantom of delight. . . . . *Hood.*
And I was like a fool. . . . . *Byron.*

"One kiss dear maid." I said and sighed. . . . . *Coleridge.*
Out of the sea lips unshorn. . . . . *Longfellow.*
She stuck her fingers round her head. . . . . *Stoddard.*
And laughed like anything. . . . . *Thompson.*

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky . . . . . *Tennyson.*
You hear them oh! my heart! . . . . . *Alice Carey.*
'Tis twelve at night by the Castle clock. . . . . *Coleridge.*
'Tis one by the village chime. . . . . *Alice Carey.*

"Come back! come back" she cried in grief. . . . . *Campbell.*
My eyes are dim with tears. . . . . *Bayard Taylor.*
How wild I live through all the days. . . . . *Mrs. Ingelow.*
All through a hundred years! . . . . . *T. S. Perry*

'Twas in the prime of Summer time. . . . . *Hood.*
She blessed me with her hand; . . . . . *Hood.*
We sat, red-lit together, deeply hiest. . . . . *Mrs. Edmonstone.*
Into the Dreaming land. . . . . *Cornwall.*

The laughing bridal roses blow. . . . . *Patmore.*
To dress her dark brown hair. . . . . *Bayard Taylor.*
No wonder that my heart doth leap. . . . . *Bradford.*
Most Beautiful, most rare! . . . . . *Read.*

I clasped it on her sweet cole hand. . . . . *Browning.*
The precious golden link; . . . . . *Smith.*
I calmed her fears, and she was calm. . . . . *Coleridge.*
"Drink, pretty creature, drink" . . . . . *Wordsworth.*

And so I won my Genevieve. . . . . *Coleridge.*
And walked in Paradise; . . . . . *Herrick.*
The tallest thing that ever grew. . . . . *Wordsworth.*
Atween me and the skies. . . . . *Osgood.*

Gleanings for the Curious.

VINELAND, N. J., is a flourishing place. It has factories for making buttons, shawls and shoes, and one for making shoe pegs from scrap leather. It has about 12,000 inhabitants, twenty-two stores, two hotels —strictly temperance—two newspapers, Floral, Agricultural, Farmers' and Literary Societies, eight churches, being one each, of the following denominations: Episcopal, Catholic, Swedenborgian, Methodist, Quaker, Unitarian, Presbyterian and Baptist. There is a fine seminary, controlled by the Methodists, which has an endowment of $55,000 and twenty acres of land. Besides all these there is a public park of forty acres, and most of the residences are picturesque or handsome. One of the peculiar features of this settlement is that there are no fences dividing the numerous farms. Delicious fruits grow along the streets and roads, and are never molested by any one not having a legal right to the same: those owning cattle or horses, are compelled to keep them stabled, or tied when feeding upon the plots of grass. Every householder is required to plant shade trees in front of his ground and seed it in grass, and also to gravel the sidewalk and keep it in order, and to erect a dwelling house within twelve months from the date of purchase. If this is not done, no deed of the land is given. This wonderful town celebrated its ninth anniversary on Monday.

NEW YORK CITY has been terribly infested with roaches this season. They call them Croton bugs.

GENERALITIES.

VIRGINIA has some cattle disease.

THE Mormons are manufacturing kid gloves.

JOHN BRIGHT'S sister, Mrs. Lucas, is at Saratoga.

TWO cents a pound is what ice costs in New York.

THE great sea serpent taken—brandy and water.—*Ex.*

WALT WHITMAN will soon publish a new volume.

GRASSHOPPERS are stopping trains on the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE murderer Bimm, is to be hung in Burlington, Ky., on the 26th inst.

KANSAS newspapers are said to be unanimous in favor of female suffrage.

MRS. CHASE, of Westport, Conn., has died of the wound of a needle in her foot.

AN exchange says that the French are just now very much inclined to split *hairs*.

RUMOR says that Judge Fisher, Commissioner of Patents will resign next month.

THIRTY publishers have $6,900,000 invested in the Sunday-school book business in this country.

THE population of Portsmouth, N. H., is about 10,000, or nearly double what it was five years ago.

DETROIT has 150 miles of water pipes, 54 miles of sewers, about 20 miles of paved streets, and 18 miles of street railways.

FREDERICK HEISCH, a millionaire Cincinnati, drowned himself in his dam on Monday. For two weeks he had been out of his head.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN thinks some retaliation should be made for the Coolie invasion of this country, and so has sailed for China.

A NEW YORK woman laid her baby on a table by a fourth story window, and went out for a walk. She has no little Charlotte now.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: Nancy is quite taken with Frederick William, but there is no news yet of an engagement in that quarter.

TWO little boys named George Wilson and Charles Todd were arrested in Cincinnati on Monday for robbing the poor box of the Children's Home.

LITERATURE seems to stand higher than ever now in France and we find that the chief legislators, embassadors and conspirators are newspaper men.

A NEW grove of big trees has been discovered in Calavaras county, Cal., and the trees are said to be larger than the famous old big trees of the same county.

THE express messenger on a Western road thought he could sing, in his charge rather lively, and opening it, found a young infant with limited trousseau.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The most destructive epidemic that has ever visited this country is the census of 1870. It has swept off 175,000 in Chicago alone."

COPPER MINING has ceased to pay in the Lake Superior region, and on the 1st inst., the Cliff, one of the oldest, finest, and most successful of the mines in the mineral range, suspended operations.

THE Indians in Texas continue troublesome. One number of the Galveston *News* reports thirteen persons killed by them, and many more wounded; and one boy and at least 250 head of horses stolen.

UPON the bridge over the Platte, leading out of Denver, Colorado, there is a toll gate at